

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 3.

YEAR'S EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS ARE LESS

Official reports of the exports of meat and dairy products for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, show a loss in value of \$6,000,000 as compared to the preceding twelve months. Exports for June were nearly \$2,000,000 greater in value than for June, 1912, the increases for the month being chiefly in bacon, lard, tallow and oleo oil.

For the year losses were heaviest in proportion in fresh beef. Already at a low ebb, fresh beef exports for the year fell off 7,000,

000 pounds, or more than 100 per cent. less than the previous year. Exports of hams and shoulders were 44,000,000 pounds less; oleo oil, 34,000,000 pounds less; lard, 33,000,000 pounds less; neutral lard, 18,000,000 pounds less; cured beef, 12,000,000 pounds less; bacon, 10,000,000 pounds less; tallow, 10,000,000 pounds less.

A comparison of exports in volume and value for June and for the fiscal year is as follows:

	June, 1912.	June, 1913.	12 mos., 1912.	12 mos., 1913.
Cattle, head	989	*7,449	90,150	*24,549
Cattle, value	\$96,705	*\$181,174	\$8,248,341	*\$1,151,325
Beef, fresh, lbs.	394,476	652,659	14,939,924	7,120,276
Beef, fresh, value	\$48,031	\$71,136	\$1,558,795	\$870,427
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	1,766,242	1,607,489	36,205,152	24,835,842
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$148,582	\$162,105	\$2,650,298	\$2,394,658
Bacon, lbs.	10,062,687	13,041,577	204,717,621	195,171,978
Bacon, value	\$1,255,173	\$1,774,029	\$24,394,683	\$24,844,441
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	13,924,550	12,586,631	196,366,508	152,975,919
Hams and shoulders, value	\$1,749,076	\$1,765,162	\$23,483,868	\$20,716,500
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,309,712	2,967,985	43,847,305	40,318,233
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$329,581	\$319,551	\$4,072,437	\$4,191,587
Lard, lbs.	30,572,189	36,370,971	509,843,194	476,201,909
Lard, value	\$3,184,734	\$4,190,068	\$49,807,353	\$53,417,398
Tallow, lbs.	1,952,545	2,757,607	37,623,798	28,448,774
Tallow, value	\$117,752	\$176,028	\$2,287,088	\$1,790,596
Oleo oil, lbs.	8,621,534	14,654,654	126,282,335	92,834,333
Oleo oil, value	\$996,498	\$1,671,496	\$13,414,137	\$10,864,531
Neutral lard, lbs.	2,982,753	2,238,348	62,268,142	44,738,965
Neutral lard, value	\$341,421	\$257,665	\$6,650,293	\$5,124,756
Total meat animals, value	\$140,964	*\$229,275	\$8,863,018	*\$1,633,706
Total meat and dairy products ..	\$8,383,048	\$10,521,903	\$132,567,207	\$126,552,407

*Includes cattle from certain border ports not heretofore included.

HEAVY INCREASE IN OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT

The output of oleomargarine in the Chicago district for the fiscal year ending June 30 was 87,023,713 pounds, compared to 76,680,354 pounds for the previous year, a gain of nearly eleven million pounds in the year's output.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district last month decreased somewhat as compared to May, as was to have been expected with the advent of summer and the increased marketing of butter. But the June output was 600,000 pounds in excess of the same month last year. Official reports of the actual output of oleomargarine in the Chicago district for the month of June show the following production: Colored, 189,446 pounds; uncolored, 5,014,749 pounds; total, 5,204,195 pounds. Renovated butter output in May was 961,271 pounds.

Actual production of oleomargarine in the Chicago district alone for the past year and also of renovated butter, was as follows, in pounds:

1912.	Oleomargarine.	R. Butter.
June	4,653,793	1,055,800
July	4,102,070	943,490
August	4,864,699	1,105,467
September	5,801,256	1,277,584
October	8,130,875	1,439,407
November	8,228,982	1,512,426
December	9,220,400	1,677,558
January, 1913	8,552,313	1,687,382
February,	8,609,898	1,846,602
March	8,418,500	2,107,509
April	8,638,210	1,177,176
May	7,244,303	1,086,971
June	5,204,195	961,271

HIGH MARK FOR GRASS BEEF.

The beef scarcity was newly emphasized this week by the sale of quarantine steers at St. Louis at a record price, in spite of the fact that it is the height of the grass beef season, when such meat should be plentiful. Several loads of Texas quarantine steers brought \$8.20 per 100 pounds at St. Louis on Wednesday. This is only 15 cents under the January record price. The steers averaged 1,148 pounds live weight.

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR HALF YEAR.

A synopsis of receipts and slaughtering of livestock at six principal packing points for June and for the first six months of the year was published in the last issue of The National Provisioner. The receipts at six markets for June showed a total marketing of cattle of 589,008, compared to 515,721 a year ago; hog receipts of 1,688,158 compared to 1,601,723 a year ago; sheep and lamb receipts of 776,085, compared to 713,070 a year ago.

The figures for the six months were misplaced through a typographical mix-up, and are here repeated for the sake of accuracy. They are from the official records, and show receipts of livestock for the first half of 1913 at the six chief markets as follows, with totals compared to a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,195,710	3,731,449	2,217,503
Kansas City	748,391	1,321,362	1,003,889
St. Louis	421,880	1,343,755	440,706
Omaha	422,180	1,467,779	928,951
St. Joseph	191,238	899,249	402,797
Sioux City	189,496	826,705	59,819
Rec., 6 mos., '13	3,168,897	9,590,290	5,053,665
Rec., 6 mos., '12	3,138,523	10,935,203	5,237,507

Though these figures show an increase in cattle receipts of 30,374 head compared to a year ago—which, of course, includes “feeders” returned to the country, to come to market later—the official reports of actual slaughtering, as published last week, show that 47,351 less cattle were slaughtered at these points than during the same period of last year. Hog slaughters at these points were 1,001,349 less than for the first half of last year, and sheep and lamb killing decreased 134,505 head.

MEATS NOW UNDER FOOD LAW ALSO.

The Department of Agriculture this week issued the formal notice revoking the food law regulation under which meats were exempted from the application of that law, because they come under the terms of the meat inspection act. This notice was made public several weeks ago, at the time the new plan was announced. This week's announcement is a mere formality. A committee from the two bureaus which respectively enforce the food and meat acts is now at work formulating a joint plan of action, which is necessary to prevent conflict between the two bureaus and their inspectors. Any additions to meat regulations necessary under this dual jurisdiction will be made public in due time. Meanwhile the federal meat inspection service remains in control as before.

TRIALS OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY IN ARGENTINA

Agitation and Heavy Taxation are Some of the Features

To put a stop to sensational attacks on the meat industry in Argentina the government of that country has appointed a commission to make a complete study of the question and to recommend measures for safeguarding the meat industry. The commission includes Deputy Atencio, who recently questioned the Minister of Agriculture in the Argentine Congress regarding the situation.

A sidelight on the Argentine commercial situation is seen in the complaint of heavy taxation of meat companies there by the provincial government of Buenos Aires. It appears that the national government and the officials in control of the province of Buenos Aires do not agree as to treatment of the meat industry there. The River Plate Review says that a new tax on capital has just been imposed which will cause the companies to pay for the current year as follows: Sansinena, \$213,000; La Blanca, \$130,915; River Plate Fresh Meat, \$109,263; Las Palmas, \$108,000; Argentino, \$63,000. This tax for the current year shows an increase of 100 per cent. over that of 1912.

Besides this tax there are the following: Property tax, agro-pecuarian tax, and highway tax license to the Buenos Aires municipality, license to the municipality where the works are situated, which in this case amounts to \$36,000, and a cart tax, these taxes amounting in all to some \$50,000 per annum.

"These figures show that the government of the province of Buenos Aires, instead of endeavoring to foster the principal industries within its confines, is doing its utmost to strangle them by unfair taxation," says the River Plate Review. "That municipalities should be allowed to place such heavy taxes on any industry is a scandal, especially when it is known that the municipality in question has never done anything whatsoever to entitle itself to receive a single cent, as its streets are an absolute disgrace and its other public service absolutely non-existent."

"On the other hand the meat plants, which give employment to a large number of hands, have increased the trade of the town in question. This is only another glaring example of what provincial municipalities are, and it is easily seen that if it were not for the railway laws the railway companies would be taxed out of existence by the avaricious politicians who run the outside municipalities, apparently for their own particular benefit."

"This is a point where the National Government might intervene by obtaining a law from Congress exonerating all the meat freezing companies which are today suffering from exorbitant taxation to be placed on the same footing as the La Plata Cold Storage Company, which as already stated, by the terms of its concession, is exonerated from the payment of all taxes. The pastoral industry is Argentina's mainstay, and instead of super-taxation every benefit should be accorded to the industries which have been the sole means of building up the prosperous condition in which the livestock industry is today."

Argentine Meat Regulations.

The official gazette of Argentina for May 9, 1913, contains the text of the new sani-

tary regulations promulgated by the National Department of Health. In addition to the purely administrative provisions bearing on the different functions of the department, the regulations provide also for the inspection of imported food products of animal origin, their analysis in certain cases, and the character and marking of the containers in which they are sold.

Food products of animal origin found upon analysis to be unfit for consumption, either on account of bad state of preservation or admixture of harmful coloring matter or preservatives, are prohibited from importation. The labels on the containers of imported food products of animal origin must show clearly the name of the product, the weight of the contents, the name of the manufacturer and place of origin, and, upon demand, the date of manufacture. Metal containers must be coated on the inside with fine tin, i. e., tin containing not more than 1 per cent. of lead or 5 milligrams of arsenic or antimony.

Cans bearing evidence of having been opened or manipulated in any manner for the purpose of prolonging the preservation of the contents, as well as those with bulging tops resulting from decomposition or formation of gas, are to be rejected. No part of the receptacle coming in contact with the contents shall contain any harmful substance. In the case of products subject to changes upon the opening of the container, a label must be attached indicating that they are intended for immediate consumption.

The use of the following substances in the preparation of food products is prohibited: Boric acid and borates; hydrofluoric, salicylic, and benzoic acids, and their salts; formol; and saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances. The use of preservatives in food stuffs of animal origin intended for export may be authorized by the National Department of Health upon application, provided such use is not prohibited by the laws of the country for which the products are destined.

No reference is made in the regulations as to the date on which they are to go into effect.

SWITZERLAND RAISES MEAT TARIFF.

The old rate of import duty of 20 francs per 100 kilos (\$1.75 per 100 pounds) on salted and smoked meat and dried bacon has been restored by the ordinance of the Swiss Federal Council dated May 27, 1913. The rate became effective June 1, 1913, taking the place of the reduced rate of 10 francs per 100 kilos (\$0.875 per 100 pounds) which went into effect on January 1, 1912. Shipments of products affected by the change of duty arriving in Switzerland after May 31, 1913, but imported in consequence of previous orders or contracts, will be admitted at the former reduced rate for a period of three months after that date upon presentation of satisfactory evidence.

The reductions regarding frozen meat remain in force until further notice. It is claimed that the reduced tariff on salted and smoked meat and dried bacon caused no

appreciable decrease in the retail prices of those foods. The Federal Council prefaces the ordinance with the remark that prices of important foodstuffs have again reached a normal level.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Official reports for the first five months of 1913 show that during that time the United States exported 1,270 head of cattle to Great Britain, compared to 12,250 head a year ago and 67,419 head two years ago.

United States exports of beef to Great Britain for the five months of 1913 totalled only 60,300 pounds, compared to 299,325,800 pounds from Argentina, 30,416,000 pounds from Australia, 13,168,500 pounds from Uruguay, and 7,576,800 pounds from New Zealand.

England in five months received no mutton whatever from the United States, compared to \$7,402,200 pounds from New Zealand, 76,937,600 pounds from Australia, 54,856,800 pounds from Argentina, and 10,377,300 pounds from Uruguay.

Great Britain's bacon imports for five months included 92,842,700 pounds from Denmark, 81,391,800 pounds from the United States and 10,839,400 pounds from Canada. Pork imports included 17,471,100 pounds from Holland, and only 313,300 pounds from the United States.

TARIFF BILL IN LAST STAGES.

The United States Senate Committee on Finance reported the Underwood tariff measure to the Senate at the end of this week, as revised by the committee after passing the House. Meats and meat animals remain on the free list, and the request was refused for a countervailing duty against products of countries which do not give our exports equally fair treatment.

Cottonseed products interests are encouraged over the prospect of cheaper press cloth as a result of the Senate committee action. The House provided for free camels' hair press cloth, but the Senate committee first restored the duty which the oil mills claim enables American manufacturers to charge high prices for the cloth the mills must buy. As a result of protests from the Inter State and Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and others the Senate committee reduced the duty on pure imported camels' hair press cloth to 10 per cent. ad valorem. In the opinion of Chairman J. J. Culbertson, of the Inter State Association's legislative committee, this will save the oil mills at least \$400,000 a year in press cloth costs.

"Reducing the duty on imported cloth from 15 to 10 per cent.," said Mr. Culbertson this week, in a statement to The National Provisioner, "will enable the mills to buy the imported cloth and save the amount stated. As the American press cloth manufacturer gets his camels' hair free of duty, it will also enable him to compete with the imported cloth without undue loss of profits. We should have preferred free press cloth, which we believe would have been fairer to our industry, but we think we can get along with the 10 per cent. tariff."

Do you read the "Practical Points for the Trade" page every week?

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' MEETING

Reform in Oil Mill Methods was the Chief Topic of Discussion

The annual meeting of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, one of the lively State organizations of oil mill men, was reported in last week's issue of *The National Provisioner*. There were over 100 members at this meeting. The weather was ideal, and the banquet given the guests was one of the features. C. W. Ashcraft, former national president, was a happy toastmaster. The officers elected by the Alabama Association for the ensuing year are: S. J. Casels, Montgomery, president; T. J. Kidd, Birmingham, vice-president; C. E. McCord, Prattville, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Casels is one of the nationally prominent oil mill managers, and a well-known hustler.

Reform in business methods was a keynote of convention discussion. It was the unanimous verdict that reform was badly needed in many directions, especially in methods of buying seed, dealing with middlemen and irresponsible brokers, selection of seed, crushing methods to increase yield of oil and cake, agreement with farmers on seed prices, etc. It was a profitable line of talk, if heed is taken of it. Chemist Battle reported an interesting test in the use of salt in crushing, whereby more oil and meal were produced.

In his annual address to the convention President C. A. Covey, of Eufala, said in part:

President Covey's Annual Address.

"I am very happy to see such a large attendance at this, our ninth annual meeting. At our meeting here last year, our president stated that he was thankful we had enjoyed a prosperous season. I regret very much that owing to certain conditions over which we had no control, the past season for most of us was not a very satisfactory one. In the section of Alabama where I live, nearly all of the cotton seed garnered by the mills were of very poor quality, containing a large per cent. of moisture and badly damaged. You all know that with conditions like this how difficult it is for the mills to enjoy a prosperous season.

"While the record of most of us during the past season has not made us very happy, it has at least opened our eyes in one respect, and that is—that cotton seed by all means should be graded for manufacturing purposes. Every other raw material is graded when brought to market; why not cotton seed? Our vast industry will, in my opinion, never be on a solid foundation until we inaugurate a plan whereby in the purchasing of cotton seed we can purchase them on the same basis as corn, wheat, oats, cotton, etc. I strongly urge that our association consider this matter carefully and if possible work out a plan to the end whereby we can accomplish the proper grading of our raw material.

"All our committees have been very busy during the past year, and I want to thank them for the good work they have accomplished. Our Membership Committee, together with some of our members, have gone far beyond my expectations. They have secured since our last meeting 67 new members. In this connection, too much praise cannot be given our secretary and treasurer, who secured 17 new members, and to Mr. A. L. Brooke, who has set a pace which will be difficult to follow, by securing the magnificent number of 78 new members.

"I am very glad to report that our association financially is in better condition than at any time since its organization, and I hope the members will continue to work together with a view of making our association the largest in point of membership of any of the State associations.

"Too much thought and attention cannot be paid to the matter of keeping in view the

importance of extending the already great demand for our products, and I suggest that we do not depend entirely on our Publicity Committee to do this, but each will spend a little money in bringing our products before the community in which they live, by getting up some attractive advertising matter and inserting it in their local newspapers. Our Publicity Committee has accomplished great results this year, as you will see by the report of its chairman, Mr. Cassels.

"The selecting of cotton seed for planting is another important subject. Careful selection of planting seed not only produces more cotton to the acre, but cotton grown from selected seed produces seed with a greater per cent. of oil, which, of course, is more valuable to the mills and naturally more valuable to the farmers. We should take advantage of every opportunity to aid the farmers in carefully selecting planting seed and co-operating with them in every possible way after the cotton has been ginned in the careful handling and storing of the seed. We are entirely dependent upon the planter for our raw material, and we should never lose an opportunity in lending him assistance and giving him the benefit of any information we might have regarding improved methods of increasing the yield of cotton per acre and improved methods of cultivating the crops.

"When you honored me a year ago by electing me your president, I felt at the time that it would be a difficult position to fill unless I could get the co-operation of the members, and I am glad to say that in every instance where I called on them they responded promptly and gave every assistance at their command, and I thank all of them most heartily. I cannot close my address without especially thanking our secretary and treasurer, Mr. McCord, for the services rendered me during my administration. He was always on the job, and when I fell behind in my duties, he would remind me of matters that should be attended to and would keep after me until I attended to them. He has given me valuable assistance in the performing of my duties, and without his assistance, the position would have been much more difficult to fill. I thank you for the honor you bestowed upon me, and I assure you it has been a great pleasure to have served the association as your president."

In the addresses by such trade leaders as Ernest Lamar, of Selma, President-elect Casels, Vice-president-elect Kidd, Julien Brode of Memphis, O. H. Brown of Birmingham, Mr. Ashcraft and others, the dominant note was that of progress and improvement, to bring the cotton seed products industry to the high plane and the front place it merited among the country's great industries. W. H. Lawson, of Matthews, was elected an honorary member of the association. His talk on closer relations between the producer and manufacturer has made a great impression.

The following notes on the proceedings are reported for *The National Provisioner* by D. G. Dumas, of the Oil Miller, Atlanta:

An Interesting Oil Yield Test.

Dr. H. B. Battle, chemist, of Montgomery, read a paper on "Another Probable Advance in Oil Milling," referring to the increased yield of oil in the press room as the result of an experiment which he had conducted, by adding to the meats 5 per cent. of dairy salt. The conveyors, heaters, sub-heaters and presses were thoroughly cleansed before the test; 632 pounds of meats were weighed, into which was mixed 31 pounds of dairy salt. Another 632 pounds of meats were weighed out, to which there was no salt added, to make the comparison. After salting the meats in the first lot, the meats were run through the rolls, to assist in distributing the salt.

The result of the salted meats was 154

pounds of oil and 423 pounds of cake, as against 144½ pounds of oil and 415 pounds of cake from the unsalted meats. The salted meats yielded cakes weighing 13 pounds, and without salt 12.3 pounds. The analysis of the cake with salt showed: moisture 8.68, oil 6.91, ammonia 7.73. Without salt: moisture 8.60, oil 7.80, ammonia 8.08. Oil from the salted meats showed a refining loss of 6.66, color 35 yellow and 9.9 red. Without salt: refining loss 9.00, color 35 yellow and 7.9 red.

The following results were noticeable in working the salted meats: No live steam required in heaters; oil flowed much more freely from press; cake showed decided improvement in appearance, being uniform in texture, dark green color and with firm ends; 6.35 per cent. more oil produced; weight of cakes increased .7 pound, and the total weight increased; oil content of cake reduced.

It was the speaker's opinion that the presence of the salt increased the feeding value of the meal by making it more digestible and palatable, while not injuring it as a fertilizer. While the color of the oil (red) was increased, the refining loss was reduced. The speaker thought by using a different solution of caustic this color could be reduced. He was not ready to say that 5 per cent. of salt was the proper amount to use, as a less amount might give equal results, but stated he believed this worthy of consideration, and stood ready to assist any who wished to make further tests.

Better Relations Between Planter and Miller.

W. H. Lawson, a farmer, talked on "Closer Relations Between the Manufacturer and Producer." He stated that the interest of the cotton farmer and the oil mill were mutual, and that there should be a closer relation existing. The price of the manufactured products of the mill were based on the demand and amount of competition in the market, and therefore the seed market was regulated by the price of the product. In his opinion seed should be purchased on grade, and this would work to the ultimate benefit of both mill and farmer. On the present plan the farmer who cared for his seed and kept them sound was taxed to pay the careless and indifferent farmer who allowed his seed to become damaged before delivery to the mills. It was his opinion that the one who permitted seed to become damaged should stand the loss, whether farmer or mill.

He advocated buying on grade by the mills, which would have a tendency to force the farmers and independent gineries to care for their seed. But so long as the mills paid the same price for damaged seed as for sound, the farmer and ginner paid little attention to the care of the seed. The mills are to blame, he said, for getting poor quality of seed, because of the methods of purchase, and to that extent are not run on sound business principles.

An injustice is done the farmer by the mills employing middlemen, he believed, who are being paid out of all proportion to services rendered, which remuneration is figured in the price of seed, and the farmer is thus taxed by the mills, without a voice in the taxing. "I believe a gentleman's agreement as to the price of seed that is fair and just is best for the producer and manufacturer. The farmer only asks the mills to pay a price for seed on which they can crush and make a reasonable profit. We should not ask more, nor should we expect less," concluded the speaker.

Bad Habits of Seed Buying.

"How to Make Money Out of Cotton Seed" was the subject on which Mr. T. J. Kidd spoke. His opinion was that this was a three-fold subject, involving how to buy, how to sell and how to manufacture. He knew of no material purchased for manufacturing purposes in which so little care was exercised as in the purchase of cotton seed. No attention is paid by the mills to the hundreds of cars of seed bought which contain 75 to 125 pounds of excess sand and foreign matter to the ton. Another item noticed was the dealing with seed buyers and agents, advancing them money on which to operate, and accepting damaged and foul seed, without holding them to account.

(Continued on page 33.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

MARKETING COOKING FATS.

A New England meat man writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are making some flank fat (not cod fat) which at present we are selling to renderers having some facilities for rendering on a small scale. How would it do to turn out a product composed of one-half leaf lard and one-half of above-named fat, put in 2 or 3-lb. tins, marked "For cooking purposes, 1/2 pure lard, 1/2 pure beef fat," to be sold only at retail. Please give me all possible facts regarding rendering of above, and your opinion and any suggestions you may care to make.

Any clean, sound beef and pork fats, from dressed carcasses, which we infer you handle, will make a very acceptable compound for culinary purposes when mixed. The fats should be kept sweet and free of all dirt, and cleared of all particles of lean meat and blood clots, and chopped as fine as possible before rendering.

This rendering should be effected in an open vessel, a steam-jacketed kettle preferred. The stock should be agitated while coking, which should be done slowly at as low a temperature as possible to permit the thorough releasing of the oil. When through cooking skim off all the impurities arising to the surface, scatter salt over the oil to facilitate precipitation of suspended fibrous matter, etc., and draw (syphon) to a cooling vat through a strainer made of several thicknesses of cheese cloth.

The oils from the various fats should be thoroughly amalgamated and cooled at as low a temperature as possible prior to drawing to packages, which should be stored in a cold room. A little bicarbonate of soda added

to the stock while cooking will help to whiten the product.

Not knowing what facilities you have or the amount of material you handle, we cannot very well give you specific instructions. However, in any case remember these points: Stock must be clean and sweet. Chopping materially assists satisfactory cooking. Agitation prevents burning, and helps materially the thorough rendering of all the material. Settling with salt clarifies the stock. Syphoning and straining further clears the oil. Amalgamation and cooling prior to drawing promotes uniformity and prevents separation of oil and stearine. Observe strict cleanliness in every detail, and keep the finished product in cold, sweet storage.

It is not necessary to use leaf lard, which is worth more when rendered and sold separately. Back fats and other pork fats make equally as good a cooking fat mixed with edible beef fats.

It would materially help us to give clearer information in reply to such inquiries as this if our correspondents would go more into detail as to their particular situations—such as facilities, material, volume, etc., whether steam is available, and so on. Little propositions are just as interesting as larger ones, but the details should be stated.

PASTING HAM AND BACON LABELS.

A Western packer asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you tell us what is the best composition for pasting labels on hams and bacon, wrapped in parchment paper? We have been trying silicate of soda and dextrine, but neither one has been giving satisfaction.

Some of the packers have their own formula for making label paste. Others use dextrine mixed with cold water, and find no trouble in attaching labels to parchment paper therewith. Silicate of soda is used for attaching labels to wood packages, as also is liquid glue. The prepared material used by paper-hangers is used also for attaching labels to different surfaces.

A good book glue which might answer your purpose is made as follows: Over slow heat dissolve 12 parts of glue in 8 parts of water,

add 8 parts of shavings of white soap, and when all are dissolved add 6 parts of powdered alum, stirring the mass constantly until thoroughly amalgamated.

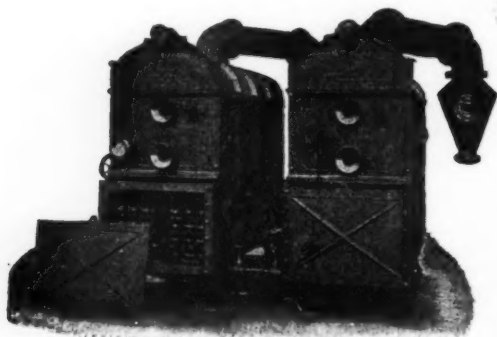
A cold liquid glue is made as follows: Dilute 2 to 2 1/2 parts of crude nitric acid with 40 to 50 parts of water. Soak in this 25 parts of glue for 24 hours, then heat the mixture until it is homogeneous. The quantity of acid used depends upon the quality of the glue.

A SOUTH AMERICAN FRIGORIFICO.

In answering the question of a reader as to "What is a frigorifico," the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago explains that this is the South American name for a meat freezing plant. It says: "A frigorifico is a freezing plant in South America. It is a plant that freezes fat cattle or sheep or lambs and sends them in refrigerated ships northward to Europe. Maybe a little later they will send them to the United States."

"On the Island of Tierra del Fuego, far south to the jumping-off place, sheep get very fat on the good grass. Incredible as it may seem, a very short time ago fine fat sheep were boiled down for their tallow. Now a modern frigorifico is prepared to kill them and send them to the hungry world north of the equator. There is another of these newly erected frigorificos at Rio Gallegos, another a little way up the coast at San Julian, and other new ones are at Bahia Blanca."

"These frigorificos make possible the directing of a great stream of very good lamb and mature mutton northward, and we here may surely expect to see it come, sooner or later. Cattle are not killed at these southern frigorificos, but farther north near Buenos Aires and in Uruguay are great establishments that kill chiefly cattle. To facilitate the getting of sheep to the frigorificos the government is building the Patagonia state railways leading to the interior. In February, March, April and May the sheep are ripe south of the equator, so they can come in competition with our fed mutton."



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49-26

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LAWS OF MAN AND NATURE

The revision of the Underwood tariff bill by the United States Senate committee has been completed, and the measure now approximates the form in which it will become law. President Wilson predicts that it will be on the statute books by September 1. As now framed it provides for free meats from all countries, but does not even impose on those countries any obligation to treat our products with equal fairness. It is all give and no take, a beautiful theory, which remains to be worked out.

Proponents of this measure claim it will relieve the meat stringency among our consumers by the simple process of flooding the country with foreign meats. Will it? The American meat trade earnestly hopes it will. The London Meat Trades Journal, representing the British trade and with no love for

the American brethren, says briefly: "The adoption of free meat by the United States can hardly avoid raising prices in the rest of the world, and especially in Britain."

That is to say, the increased demand for the world's available supplies of beef will naturally increase the price. Europe must have this beef from abroad, else it will starve. If it must have it, it will pay the price for it. In other words, the supposedly obsolete law of supply and demand is still in force. Let us wait and see just how far the new legislation will be able to upset the workings of this ancient law of trade.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS

In reporting the recent action of the federal authorities in enlarging the scope of the federal food and drugs act enforcement to cover meats and meat products—already under the federal meat inspection act—The National Provisioner commented upon the likelihood of wrong inferences being drawn from this action because of the rather sensational wording of the announcement concerning it sent out by the Department of Agriculture's information bureau.

That is exactly what happened. For some reason the opportunity for a "good story" based on the original announcement escaped the enterprising news editors of the big dailies. It was not allowed to escape them the second time. This week the purely formal announcement by the three secretaries of the amendment to the food law regulations was made public, and Washington newspaper correspondents saw to it that the public was properly informed. "Government wipes out the exemption Roosevelt granted the packers," was one headline, and there were others even more sensational—and misleading.

These newspaper stories smacked strongly of the style of the now defunct "Wiley press bureau." Nobody believes that Secretary Houston or anybody in authority had anything to do with inspiring such misleading and untruthful interpretation of a simple administrative action, no matter how seriously these officials may have set about assuring the public of the competency and integrity of federal meat inspection. But the impression given the public is that, somehow or other, our meat inspection law and system is not adequate, and that the food and drugs act must be extended to remedy the defect and supply the necessary safeguard.

Long ago The National Provisioner called attention to the fact that the administration of the food and drugs act was a farce compared to meat inspection law enforcement. A force of more than a thousand inspectors carries out the meat law regulations, at an expense to the government of

over \$3,000,000 a year, and an additional expense to packers—and to consumers—of many more millions than that. On the other hand, the food and drugs act carries an appropriation of less than half a million, and has but a handful of officials to enforce it.

The meat inspection stamp is actually a government guarantee; the food law label is no such thing, being nothing more than the promise of the manufacturer to "be good." The new chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg—recognized as a scientist of very high rank, and an able administrator into the bargain—himself deplores the ineffectiveness of the food and drugs act, and points to the hollow falsity of the so-called food law guarantee.

And yet the newspapers give the public the opposite impression. The meat trade has no objection whatever to the action taken; if it will doubly assure the public of the cleanliness and healthfulness of its meat supply, all the better for the meat trade. But the trade does object to the giving out of an impression which is both untrue and ridiculous—that the extension of the food and drugs act to cover meats is needful to protect the public from faults in government-inspected meat establishments.

ARGENTINA IN SAME BOAT

It is becoming clearer as the facts come to light that Argentina is in the same fix as the United States with regard to its beef producing capacity. Cattle raising there, as here, is being crowded to the wall by agriculture, as the Breeders' Gazette puts it, adding: "We have been regaled many years with tales of beef plentitude in the temperate zone of South America, but all this time Argentine energy was being directed not along beef production lines, but in grain raising. There is proof of this in a recent 50 per cent. advance in cattle values at River Plate freezers, while in one week in June Argentine shipments of corn reached the unprecedented volume of 8,000,000 bushels, exceeding temporarily at least export of corn from the United States."

This situation may be surprising to those who have been predicting free Argentine beef as the panacea for our meat price ills. The enormously increased slaughter of female cattle in Argentina and the heavy influx of European immigrants looking for farming lands have tended to reduce beef production very greatly, while the enormous grain exports show how agriculture has replaced stock growing. "Where the plow comes the cattle leave," is the apt summing up of the Gazette.

This is our chief trouble here in the United States, and it seems to be true also of Argentina in such measure as to dim the fairy tales of our tariff reformers to some extent.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Concord, N. C.—A. B. Pounds will erect an addition to his ice plant.

Havre de Grace, Md.—Wm. E. Veasey will install an ice plant of 25 tons capacity.

Spray, N. C.—R. P. Ray is interested in the installation of 15 to 20-ton ice plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Borzner & Wood are preparing plans for a one-story addition to an ice plant at 60th and Market streets.

Orlando, Fla.—The Orlando Water and Light Company will increase the capacity of its ice plant from 20 to 60 tons capacity.

Carlisle, Ky.—The Carlisle Ice Company is being organized with \$15,000 capital stock to erect an ice plant.

Savannah, Ga.—C. L. Stahl, of Lynchburg, Va., contemplates establishing a creamery plant here.

Claremore, Okla.—A. O. Goldstein is interested in the establishment of a co-operative creamery plant.

New Haven, Conn.—G. G. Powning has purchased a building which will be altered into an ice plant.

Washington, D. C.—Thompson's Dairy has awarded contract for the erection of a dairy plant to cost \$30,000.

Peoria, Ill.—Eight ice houses belonging to E. N. Woodruff and the Detwiller Ice Company have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

Exmore, Va.—The Exmore Ice and Storage Company has been organized to erect an ice plant to cost \$20,000. J. T. B. Hyslop is president.

Hastings, Fla.—The East Coast Creamery Company is being organized to establish a creamery plant. N. D. Benedict is temporary secretary.

New York, N. Y.—An ice company has purchased a plot of ground 150 x 100 with three-story old buildings at 3240-3252 Broadway, which will be used as an ice plant after extensive alterations have been made.

Dayton, O.—The Texas Public Service Company, controlled by A. Emanuel Company of this city, is having plans prepared for improvements to electric light and ice plants at Bay City, Gilmer, Mt. Pleasant and Vernon, Tex.

COLD STORAGE EGGS IN MASS.

It is reported from Boston that the Massachusetts State Board of Health is making final preparations for enforcing rigidly the new law requiring all cold storage eggs to be plainly marked as such wherever they are displayed for sale. The dealers are not pleased with this statute, feeling that it may tend to make many customers refrain from buying eggs shown under such signs, but there is nothing for them to do except obey the rule.

The law says: "Whenever eggs that have been in cold storage are sold at retail, or offered or exposed for sale, the basket, box or other container in which the eggs are placed shall be marked plainly and conspicuously with the words 'cold storage eggs,' or there shall be attached to such container a placard or sign having on it the said words. If eggs that have been in cold storage are sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale without a container, or placed upon a counter or elsewhere, a sign or placard having the words 'cold storage eggs' plainly and conspicuously marked upon it shall be displayed in, upon or immediately above the said eggs, the intent of this act being that cold storage eggs sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale shall be designated in such a manner that the purchaser will know that they are cold storage eggs." The display of the words 'cold storage eggs,' as required by this act, shall be done in such a manner as is approved by the State Board of Health. Violation of any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 for each offence."

The State Board has adopted a regulation, under which the act will be enforced, that the signs or labels must be printed in uncondensed gothic type, in two-inch letters, black or white background, and with no other lettering on the card or label. It is noticeable that the law makes possible an unusually

heavy fine, \$500, if the limit is imposed, but it is expected that the Board and the courts will be lenient for a time at least.

BOILER POWER FOR REFRIGERATION.

The indicated horsepower required per ton of refrigeration depends upon the suction and condenser pressures, which in turn are governed by the temperature and amount of the condensing water used, says the Central Station. Under ordinary conditions where condensing water must be obtained at average city prices, the most economical results are obtained with suction pressures ranging from 20 to 30 pounds and condenser pressures of 140 to 150 pounds gauge. Under these conditions, one indicated horsepower at the steam cylinder will produce about 60 pounds of ice melting effect per hour, or 0.75 ton per 24 hours. This will, of course, vary somewhat with the range of pressure and also with the size of type of machine, but in the absence of more exact data may be used for approximate results. Another method in common use is to provide 1.5 indicated horsepower per ton of refrigeration, which is slightly more than in the previous case.

Knowing the indicated horsepower of the compressor, the probable steam consumption can be determined and the boiler power computed the same as for a steam engine of the same type and capacity. If the machine is motor driven, the required power must be increased from 20 to 25 per cent. for losses in the generator and motor.

The average steam consumption of engines is figured as follows by Charles L. Hubbard, M. E., in Power:

Type of engine.	Pounds of steam per indicated horsepower per hour.	
	Non-condensing.	Condensing.
Simple high speed	30 to 34	22 to 26
Simple medium speed	29 to 32	21 to 25
Simple Corliss	26 to 30	20 to 24
Compound high speed	24 to 28	18 to 22
Compound medium speed	23 to 27	17 to 21
Compound Corliss	22 to 26	16 to 20
Compound Corliss of over 500 horsepower	20 to 24	14 to 18

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CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER: Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
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PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Warehouse Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
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SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

The relative difference between ice making and brine cooling is about two to one. Where only brine cooling is to be done a very interesting proposition opens up. It is believed to be a good plan to do room cooling as well as ice making and ordinary refrigeration with a plant. In modern hospitals it has been discovered that in the case of those suffering from cardiac and intestinal troubles the room should be kept cool in hot weather. In many homes containing invalids who cannot be moved during hot spells a brine cooling system is a logical thing. The use of plants for just cooling purposes in homes is a good thing and is recognized as such. For this reason it is more than possible that in modern apartment houses and hotels, brine plants will be installed as well as ice making equipments.

The allowance for boiler power is about two to one with one or the other. The heat losses present when other than simple cooling is done are due to losses by radiation, connection and transmission. According to one authority, if the compressor is motor driven the required power must be increased from 20 to 25 per cent. for losses in the generator and motor. Providing 1.5 indicated horsepower per ton of refrigeration is the empirical method of estimating.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 17.—The provision markets continue their strength, notwithstanding somewhat larger hog arrivals this week and an increase in the stocks of lard. Price for lard remains dear, and oleo stearine continues its upward course. Neutral lard is now in daily request, which article was entirely neglected some months ago, and the stocks both here and abroad are very moderate. Oleo oil is feeling the strength of the entire fat line and is dearer than it was last week. Cotton oil has reached prices where export business during the old crop months is entirely out of question, and there is but little inquiry for the new crop months at the high prices asked for same at present.

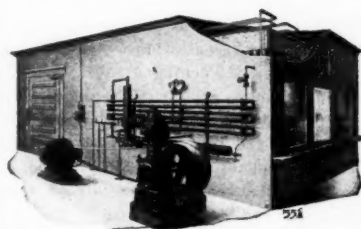
FATTY DEGENERATION.

"This article says oleomargarine is made of beef fat."

"Yes, and the person who eats lots of it will be fat."

"Well, if beef fat makes a person be fat that is nothing to beef at."—Houston Post.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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Refrigerating Capacity

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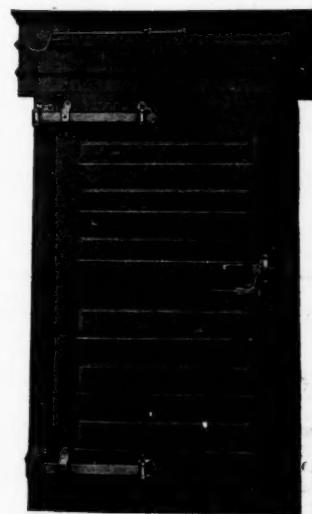
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We will forward it to size required. If it is not satisfactory from every standpoint to YOU in style, workmanship, efficiency and plan, it is YOUR PROPERTY WITHOUT CHARGE or any obligation to us whatever.

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Jones Cold Store Door Co.
MAGERSTOWN, MD., U.S.A.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The soap plant of Hines Brothers at Chicago, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

The stock yards at Kansas City, Mo., have been damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000.

Lee Hornsby is interested in the establishment of a fertilizer plant at Eclectic, Ala.

The Alabama Chemical Company will erect a fertilizer plant, costing \$100,000, at Dawson, Ga.

The Chowan Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Edenton, N. C., will erect a cotton-seed oil mill.

The D. B. Martin Company is having plans prepared for rebuilding its burned fertilizer plant at Baltimore, Md.

The Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S. C., is reconstructing its seed house to have a capacity of 5,000 tons of seed.

The Farmers' and Planters' Company, Salisbury, Md., will erect a three-story addition to its fertilizer mixing plant.

The factory of the Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizer Company at San Francisco, Cal., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$100,000.

The Greenwald Packing Company, Baltimore, Md., has applied for a permit to erect a one-story and basement cold storage building.

The Carter's Creek Fish and Guano Company, Irvington, Va., one of the largest fish

fertilizer concerns in Virginia, has applied for a receivership.

The Wheeling Butchers' Association, Wheeling, W. Va., will expend about \$15,000 for improvements and additional machinery to its plant on Fourth street.

The Zanesville Provision Company, Zanesville, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by F. T. Boyd, J. M. Bailey, A. P. Rogge and others. The new company has purchased the plant of the present Zanesville Provision Company, which has been liquidated.

The Stevenson Company, of Chester, Pa., maker of the Stevenson cold storage doors, has changed its corporate title to the Stevenson Cold Storage Door Company. This change is made for advertising purposes solely, and involves no change whatever in the business, which continues under the direction of S. P. Stevenson, the inventor of the Stevenson doors.

WANT TENNESSEE PLANT REBUILT.

The business men and newspapers of Nashville, Tenn., are up in arms over the possibility that the recently-burned packing plant of the Tennessee Packing & Stockyards Company may not be rebuilt. The plant was being operated by a company organized by creditors of the former Cummins ownership, with the hope of realizing on the indebtedness. Organization had been put on a practical basis and operation was in full swing when the fire occurred.

This was the state of affairs when the fire occurred. It affected only the packing plant. The stockyards, which are the largest in the South, were untouched, and so were the plants of the box factory, soap factory and others formerly run by the company. The Nashville newspapers are insisting that the plant

be rebuilt, and a delegation from the local Board of Trade went to New York to make representations to the executive committee of the company. What will be done has not been determined. The insurance on the buildings of the packing plant, all of which were not destroyed, is \$253,250, and that on stock and materials, \$104,000.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 18.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8295@4.8305
Demand sterling.....	4.8645@4.8650
Commercial, sight.....	4.86¼@4.86¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	@5.23¾
Commercial, 60 days.....	@5.21¾—1-16
Commercial, sight.....	@5.18¾—1-16
Berlin—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	@ 93 15-16
Commercial, 60 days.....	@ 94¼
Commercial, sight.....	@ 95+1-32
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.28¼@5.27½
Commercial, sight.....	@5.21¾—1-16
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	39 11-16@39¼—1-16
Commercial, sight.....	@40 1-16—1-16

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending July 12, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York.....	350	—	—
From Boston.....	350	—	—
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	700	—	—
Total last week.....	350	—	—

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A new fireproof packing plant fully equipped with ice plant in connection, located in a good Iowa town of 20,000, where hogs are plenty and of the best quality; will lease or sell.

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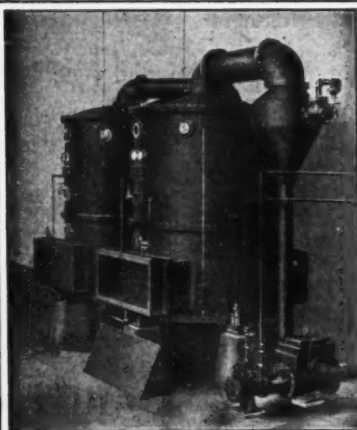
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Firm—Steady Demand—Fair Distribution—Hog Markets Firm—Packing More Active—Product Demand Fair—Stocks Increasing—Particularly Lard and Ribs.

The movement of hog values the past week has not been important. From the extreme high values there has been a slight recession, but there has been no material decline and the average of values is maintained. The demand for distribution for product is fair, although the high prices tend to restrict interest to some extent. The quotations for product are now so much above last year that there is disposition to be conservative and to buy for distribution only about the requirements for the immediate future.

This policy is encouraged by the position of the contract market. The contract values do not indicate expectation of any advance in values over the immediate cash situation. October lard is only 17½ points over July, October ribs are 10 points under July and September pork is 90c. under the July. This condition naturally does not represent the carrying charge, and if the trade looked for any improvement in general range in values, there would be every inducement to buy the forward contracts and save the carrying charge rather than buy the cash product and run the risk of the decline as well as the expense of interest, insurance and storage.

This condition is reflected to some extent in the semi-monthly report of Chicago product stocks. These figures follow:

	July 15, '13.	July 1, '13.	July 15, '12.
Pork, bbls.....	13,211	13,057	47,727
Lard, tcs.....	100,525	84,787	177,757
Ribs, lbs.....	10,507,000	8,656,000	26,800,000

These figures indicate that the production of lard has been on a fairly liberal scale, and for the two weeks the increase in stocks has been 16,000 tcs., while the increase in the stock of ribs has been 2,000,000 pounds. The deduction from this would seem to be that even at the moderate packing of the first week in July there had been a production in excess of the distribution, and that the price was having some influence on the consumption of product.

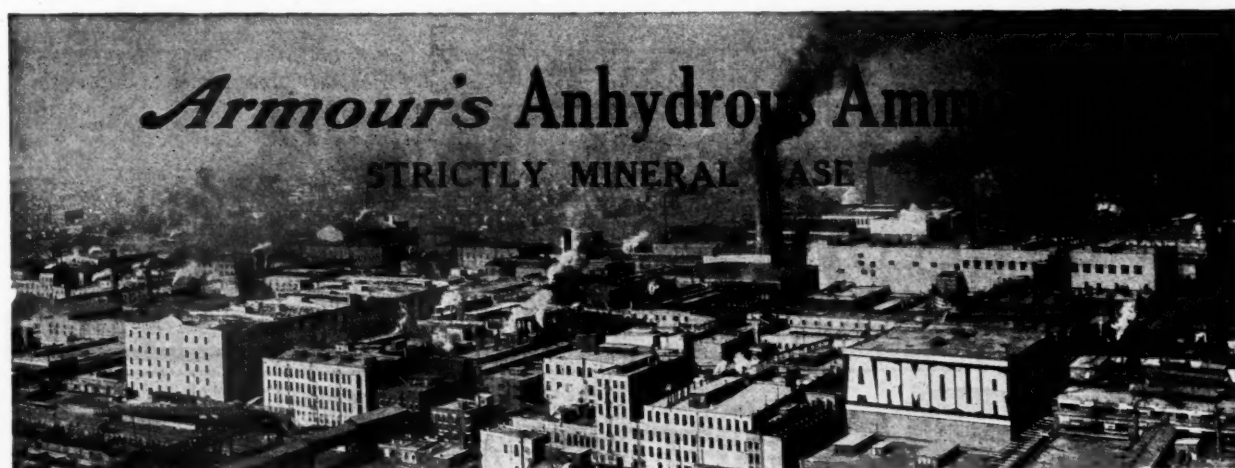
The report on packing for the past week showed a moderate increase. The total was 510,000 against 460,000 last year. Since the first of March the total packing has been slightly in excess of last year, and the weights have been good and the quality of the hogs has been maintained.

The situation in the market, considering the high levels of product values, is an interesting one. The trade is evidently locking for lower prices next winter, as shown by the fact that January lard is over a cent a pound below October, and January ribs are about 1½c. a pound below October. Such a discount tends to reflect expectation of a more liberal movement of hogs than has been seen so far this season, and with the larger movement of hogs will naturally come an increased product. The maintenance of the high level for hogs, and the high feeding profits have naturally made for increasing the stocks available, but such stocks of hogs will not be on the market, evidently,

until later in the season. A factor which will be of prime importance in the supply in addition to the influence of the profitable feeding will be the general question of healthfulness. Last year the cholera losses per thousand were extraordinarily heavy, being the largest losses reported in many years. If the losses are no more than normal this year from disease the additional number of hogs alone available for market would be about 5,000,000, which would be a very important factor in determining values.

While there have been some complaints as to losses from cholera this season, these complaints have not been serious as yet, and evidently do not reflect material damage. The weather conditions have been quite severe recently. Very high temperatures have prevailed in parts of the Far West, and in some sections water supply is reported becoming deficient, and there are also some complaints that livestock is being fed on account of the shortage of pasturage. This applies more particularly to moderate sections west of the Missouri river. The weather reports show heavy rains in the Ohio valley, and apparently fairly normal conditions have prevailed over wide territories.

LARD.—The market continues very firm. Prices have gained slightly during the week, with a better tone West and a very steady position of spot supplies. Compound is firm with oil and has advanced to new high levels for the season. City steam, 11½c.; Middle West, \$11.65@11.75; Western, \$11.80; refined, Continent, \$12.15; South American,



CHICAGO PLANT OF ARMOUR AND COMPANY. RATED CAPACITY, 2,750 TONS REFRIGERATION DAILY.

IN the immense packing plants of Armour and Company we use only the Armour brand of Anhydrous Ammonia. We offer you the same brand and the same quality with our guarantee that it is absolutely pure and dry-free from all foreign substances and non-condensable gases. We test every drum before shipping. We send it to you subject to your test before using. Stocks carried at all prominent shipping points.

The Armour Ammonia Works, Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR & COMPANY** **Chicago, Ill.**

\$12.80; Brazil, kegs, \$13.80; compound lard, 9 3/4 @ 10 1/4 c.

PORK.—The market continues firm, but with a light trade. Stocks are small and are firmly held. Mess is quoted at \$23@23.50; clear, \$20.75@22.25; family, \$24@25.

BEEF.—The market is dull and unchanged. Demand remains moderate and sales are in small lots. Quoted: Family, \$20@22; mess, \$18@18.50; packet, \$19@20; extra Indian mess, \$28@30.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@32c.
Oil Cake	14c.	16c.	@20c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@32c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@32c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@32c.
Butter	30/	30/	@30c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@32c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	@32c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, July 10, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Bacon and Butter. Hams. Pkgs.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tes. and Pkgs.
Baltic, Liverpool	2018	100	2031	18	75	160	240 5201
Campania, Liverpool			769		75		560
Minnetonka, London			150		57	25	1710
Olympic, Southampton			396				200 1400
Francisco, Hull		25	634		50		325 3518
California, Glasgow		100	869		75		198 75
Kronprinzess Cecilie, Hamburg			13		110	75	720 5040
Campanello, Rotterdam	6806						
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8752	225					260 750
Kronland, Antwerp	10361		444	250	90		260 1680
Bremen, Bremen	1108				50		140 350
United States, Baltic			10		50	20	380 1012
La Provence, Havre							25
Rochambeau, Havre	1650						50
Virginie, Havre	4948	100					30 649
Canada, Marseilles	2000	100					75 125
Italia, Mediterranean			205				1250
Taormina, Mediterranean			55				20
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean		561			25		20 870
Ivernia, Mediterranean			70		15		120 250
Total	37643	1211	5628	293	647	312	4898 22630

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF
ALL GRADES

TALLOW AND GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 17.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60 @ 1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80 @ 90 c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95 c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1 1/4 @ 1 3/4 c. per lb.; silice, \$15 @ 20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 90 c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1 1/2 c., and in barrels, 2 c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4 @ 4 1/2 c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90 @ 92 per cent., at 4 3/4 @ 5 c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6 3/4 c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7 1/4 c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2 c. per lb.;

green olive oil, 78 c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 82 @ 85 c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7 3/4 @ 7 1/2 c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65 @ 75 c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10 3/4 @ 11 c. per lb.; Cochinchina coconut oil, 12 3/4 @ 13 c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 9 1/4 @ 9 1/2 c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.40 @ 6.50 c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6 1/4 @ 6 1/2 c.

Prime city tallow, 6 c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10 1/2 @ 11 c. per lb.; house grease, 5 3/4 @ 6 c. per lb.; brown grease, 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2 c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4 c. per lb.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 12, 1913, with comparative tables:

To—	Week ending July 12, 1913.	Week ending July 12, 1912.	From Nov. 1, '12, to July 12, 1913.
United Kingdom..	230	453	13,250
Continent	125	275	9,111
So. & Cen. Am.	350	618	14,605
West Indies	386	835	39,187
Br. No. Am. Col.	305	96	11,274
Other countries..		240	47
Total	1,680	2,515	87,474

	MEATS, LBS.	MEATS, LBS.	MEATS, LBS.
United Kingdom..	6,874,950	8,912,900	208,309,840
Continent	359,625	840,125	29,792,175
So. & Cen. Am.	149,750	115,725	4,095,275
West Indies	30,000	216,250	7,859,629
Br. No. Am. Col.	5,800		104,275
Other countries..		11,600	2,029,525
Total	7,420,125	10,096,625	252,190,719

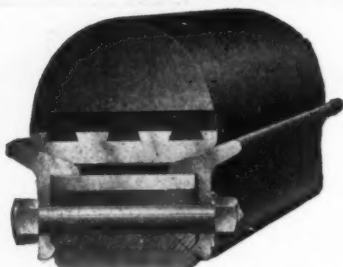
	LARD, LBS.	LARD, LBS.	LARD, LBS.
United Kingdom..	4,880,191	5,803,970	195,104,397
Continent	2,690,020	1,485,000	171,843,735
So. & Cen. Am.	287,080	1,383,400	19,512,459
West Indies	352,940	366,400	27,345,760
Br. No. Am. Col.	10,400	40,000	636,425
Other countries..		42,500	1,531,606
Total	8,220,631	9,122,250	415,974,382

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,198	3,082,250	3,807,120
Boston	26	1,969,575	1,463,761
Philadelphia	54		3,000
Baltimore			113,750
New Orleans	498	132,000	1,078,000
Montreal		1,624,000	1,485,000
Quebec		602,000	250,000
Mobile		10,000	20,000
Total week	1,686	7,420,125	8,220,631
Previous week ..	1,403	6,325,175	7,405,489
Two weeks ago ..	1,632	7,077,125	9,964,868
Cor. week last y'r	2,515	10,096,625	9,122,250

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '12, to July 12, '13.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	17,494,800	18,838,600	1,344,000
Meats, lbs.	252,190,719	281,482,792	29,292,000
Lard, lbs.	415,974,382	431,772,795	15,798,000



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Remember these two important points of superiority regarding these remarkable tires:

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UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY, NEW YORK

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A slightly firmer tone has been noted in the market recently, but there has been no important change in the character of the dealings. Several sales have been consummated at prices nominally unchanged from those which recently prevailed, but it has seemingly been easier for holders to dispose of their product. Soap makers were credited with taking a little more stuff. A slight improvement in sentiment as a whole manifested itself. Some thought the developments in the cottonseed oil market were having influence. In most quarters, however, the better undertone was ascribed to the fact that consumers have been buying from hand to mouth for a long time, and therefore supplies on hand are not burdensome. Low grade tallows are neglected, with very little business doing. Foreign demand for all kinds is extremely light. The London auction sale was devoid of feature, there having been 2,323 casks offered for sale, of which 1,648 were sold at unchanged prices. It seems hard to interest foreigners at this time, and apparently they are securing their supplies without difficulty from other points. Prime City tallow is quoted locally at 6c., and City Specials at 6½c., the last sales in market having occurred at these figures.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market continues firm. Prices paid have ruled from 10½c. to 10¾c. The principal demand is coming from compound lard makers. Offerings are not very heavy, and the recent advance in prices failed to stimulate much selling.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CORN OIL.—The market has advanced with a better demand and the firm market for competing oils. Prices are quoted at \$6.40 @6.15 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull and nominally unchanged. Spot is quoted at 6¼ @6½c.

PALM OIL.—Prices continue firm, but there has been practically no change in the market. Stocks are limited and are well held. Prime red spot, 6¼@6½c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spit, 7¼@7½c.; to arrive, 7c.; palm, kernel, 10½@10¾c.; shipment, 10¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market rules quiet for all qualities, but the tone is steady, with fair jobbing trade. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 97c.@\$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 81@83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

GREASE.—The local market has been steady, but very quiet. At the West a good business is reported in white greases at steady prices. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5¼@6c.; bone, 5¼@5½c.; house, 5¼@5½c.

OLEO OIL.—The demand has been of better volume this week and some advance has obtained both here and abroad. The tone is steady at the advance. Extras are quoted at New York at 11¼c., and 67 florins in Rotterdam.

COCOANUT OIL.—The position of the market is not essentially changed. Demand is well maintained while stocks here are light and foreign markets are firm. Quotations: Cochin, 12¼@13c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 10¼@11c.; shipments, 10¼@10½c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 16, 1913:

BACON.—Amapola, Honduras, 741 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 14,414 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 488 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 132,919 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,507 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,216,733 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 30,667 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 2,374 lbs.; Southampton, England, 8,700 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 800 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 724 lbs.

HAM.—Amapola, Honduras, 724 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 186,250 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1,620 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 904 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,007 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,090 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 1,294 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 4,594 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 380,988 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,634 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 407,600 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 9,868 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,627 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,288 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 7,951 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,720 lbs.; Southampton, England, 111,925 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 100,931 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,165 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 173,826 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 58,764 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 22,803 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 6,030 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 2,960 lbs.; Bristol, England, 28,000 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 4,565 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8,504 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,000 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 8,016 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,900 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,600 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 12,791 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 176,198 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 6,303 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,927 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,211,998 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,630 lbs.; Havre, France, 8,741 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,708 lbs.; Kobe, Japan, 7,500 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 15,750 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,245,492 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 36,000 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,828 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 2,020 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 17,901 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 39,083 lbs.; Rega, Russia, 13,650 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 25,923 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 26,625 lbs.; Southampton, England, 141,920 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 40,927 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 63,700 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 12,819 lbs.

Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 600 lbs.; Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 7,000 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 2,050 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Georgetown, British Guiana, 253 gals.; Havre, France, 10 bbls.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 bbls, 20 tes.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 105 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 202 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 117½ bbls., 10 tes.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 125 bbls., 10 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 24 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 11½ bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 15 tes., 45 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 117 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 510 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 20 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 44 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 180 bxs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 44 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 16, 1913:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 44 bbls., 4 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 55½ bbls.; Colon, Panama, 50 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 4 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 45 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 16 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 263 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 12 bbls., 3 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 125 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 48 tes.; Port Limon, C. R., 15 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 36 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 105 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 415 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 174,250 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,471 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 46,375 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 150 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 396 tes.; Liverpool, England, 125 tes. From Baltimore to Hamburg, 70 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1,800 lbs.; Belize, British Honduras, 1,800 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 26,345 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,380 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,595 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,010 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,125 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,825 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,100 lbs.; Saba, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2,500 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,175 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 7,728 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 4,411 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 2,209 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 3,384 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 46,921 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 142,748 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 58 bbls.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 200 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 33 cs.; Colon, Panama, 120 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 45 cs., 121 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 51 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 111 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 18 pa.; Liverpool, England, 25 pa.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 30 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 54 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 90 cs.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 16, 1913.—From the date of our last review, June 25, the market established almost daily new high records. On June 30 the market had a violent setback of some 24 to 28 points in the old crop, and 8 to 19 points in the new crop deliveries. The market during the afternoon of that day seemed to be bare of buying orders, and on only light selling values broke badly, catching "stop" orders on the way down. Fluctuation during the next few days was heavy both ways, but in the main daily recoveries were invariably shown. Within the past ten days advances were in leaps and bounds, and the high prices of today showed net advances during the interval of July, 115 points; August, 111 points; September, 110 points; October, 56 points; November, 27 points; December, 27 points.

In our last review we advised purchases on all breaks. This advice was good. As far back as December we stated that at the rate of consumption then going on oil must seek higher levels. In our market reviews of April 23 and April 30 we stated that if refiners and holders of actual oil did not advance their asking prices the consumers would clean them out long before new oil could come on the market. We also stated in a later review that a novice could foretell what would happen ultimately, the way consumers were chewing up oil, and that comparisons of values between lard and cotton oil made the latter look ridiculously low.

The refiners with but few exceptions, however, continued to compete to see which one could sell at the lowest figure. From 7.50 on, however, one after the other began to see the light, and some are still buying at present prices, so as to be able to partially take care of their trade.

While we stated that 9c. would probably be paid for old crop oil, still we have cautioned our friends to go extremely slow above the 8c. levels. From that level on we have felt the market too dangerous an affair for an outsider, and we now advise them to leave these deliveries alone entirely. As the big "bears" at 6.40 are now our best "bulls" at 9c., we prefer to let them play the game alone.

We predicted 8c. October oil and it materialized yesterday. We now say that November should sell up to at least 7.25, and December and the later deliveries to 7c. We base this latter prediction on the fact that the selling side of these deliveries is getting congested, and that lard for the fall months is bringing very nearly as high prices as for spot. This fact does not warrant lower prices for cotton oil. Present prices for these deliveries may look attractive, but we feel that plenty of opportunities will arise within the next two months when sales can be made to better advantage and with less risk.

As far as the old crop deliveries are concerned, we hesitate to say what the probable course of the market will be. The October delivery in our opinion is probably the most dangerous on the list. The later deliveries, as we stated above, should go higher.

	Closing prices, June 25.		High. Low.		Closing prices, July 15.	
July	8.00 b.	8.01 a.	9.15	8.00	9.06 b.	9.50 a.
Aug.	7.98 b.	8.00 a.	9.10	7.99	9.05 b.	9.10 a.
Sept.	7.98 b.	8.00 a.	9.08	7.98	9.05 b.	9.07 a.
Oct.	7.41 b.	7.43 a.	8.00	7.44	7.98 b.	7.99 a.
Nov.	6.57 b.	6.58 a.	6.55	6.58	6.83 b.	6.85 a.
Dec.	6.38 b.	6.40 a.	6.56	6.39	6.53 b.	6.56 a.

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OFFICE & REFINERY

FLOYD & K STREETS.

LOUISVILLE, KY. U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTONOIL" LOUISVILLE.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—Crude cottonseed oil strong at 51c. for September, 42½c. for October; trading very light. New crop meal steady at \$25, f. o. b. mills. No market established on new crop hulls yet.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 16.—The situation is somewhat easier on animal ammoniates, as several of the smaller producers have been obliged to move tankage on account of the lack of storage room, and a few scattering sales have been made around \$2.35 and 10c. for packers' regular tankage, and possibly further lots might be bought in a small way on this basis. Larger producers claim that they have sold nothing under \$2.40 and 10c., and are holding at \$2.45 and 10c. for August, September shipment. Blood has been traded in moderately at \$2.65, and is still offered at this basis; might possibly be bought a fraction less on bids for round lots.

Lower-grade tankage is very slow of sale, and outside producers are finding it difficult to move their low-grade products, as the decreasing plants have been largely shut down during the hot weather, and there is some accumulation of this stock pressing on the market, causing a drop of 10c. to 20c. a unit in bids for it. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

KENTUCKY REFINING CO. AFFAIRS.

Reports were circulated last week in the trade to the effect that a receiver had been appointed for the Kentucky Refining Company of Louisville, Ky., which has been one of the leading cottonseed oil refining concerns of the country. This proved not to be the case. A receiver was asked for by a stockholder, who did not agree with the plans which were under way for refinancing the company, and those in control expected to prevent the appointment of such receiver, as they declared that the company was not insolvent. It was stated that plans for the refinancing of the company were well laid, but that owing to the general financial situation throughout the country these plans would have to be deferred until later. It was expected that operations would be renewed next season on a large scale, and with the company in a stronger financial position than it had been for years. The company is not now operating its plants. The differences between stockholders will be settled in court in the meantime.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Official government reports show exports of cottonseed oil for June amounting to 26,705 barrels, compared to 30,230 barrels in June, 1912. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1913, exports are reported as 768,508 barrels, compared to 989,990 barrels for the year previous.

Watch page 48 for business openings. It will be worth your while.

FAT-MENALL GRADES OF
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STEARINES - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Spot Oil Well Over 9c.—Prices Highest in Three Years—Not Much Old Crop Oil Offering—New Crop Oil Firm—Consumers Cautious—Cotton Prospects Fairly Good.

After a lapse of a few days the cotton oil market advanced with renewed vigor to new high levels for the movement and for the season. Quotations for the old crop were the highest since August, 1910, when the last previous scarcity of oil was reported. There has not been much speculation recently. Prices are recognized to be at dizzy levels, but there is not enough spot oil apparently to comfortably supply the consuming trade, much less aid any who would go short of the market. There is a wide difference of opinion, however, as to the warranted levels of other months.

Trading on the New York Produce Exchange during the week has been only fair in volume, and was confined largely to the August, September and October deliveries. Many are imbued with the idea that in view of the prices of the near months, distant levels are an attractive purchase, but yet their failure to respond in an active way to the upward movement of late takes from the confidence of holders. It is a fact that although the near positions have advanced more than 1½c. a pound, the far-off months have risen less than a quarter cent per pound. Toward the close of the week a little relative strength was exhibited by the far-off months.

Developments are generally being awaited. Presumably there are some in the trade who are anticipating a cotton crop of about 15,-

000,000 bales. They assert that if such a quantity is grown there will be plenty of oil next season and there will be an opportunity to buy under the 6½c. level. In the meantime the cotton crop prospects are fairly good, and although it is hazardous at this early date to venture estimates, those talking 15,000,000 bales or so are in the majority.

Of course other factors have to be considered besides the cotton production. The oil trade in the year just ending has taken care of production of oil from a cotton crop of close to 14,000,000 bales, with prices at no time at the 6c. level, and now over 9c. In the interval there has been continuous strife in Europe, which undoubtedly proved an obstacle to a larger export business of oil. Furthermore, soap makers have taken comparatively little oil during this season. Against this was a strong market for hog products, which enabled compound lard manufacturers to increase their distribution in astonishing fashion, also a demand for edible oils, which was said to be unparalleled at times. Unquestionably the natural increase in the consumptive demand for cottonseed oil has had its effect during this past year, when conservatism dominated in all quarters. As has been previously stated by authorities, this expansion has to be considered quite as much as the production possibilities.

The outlook for the consumption of cottonseed oil next season is a matter of conjecture just now. It would be a fair assumption, however, to anticipate a continuation of a moderate compound lard trade, and no important diminution in the demand for

edible oils can be looked for. One of the favorite arguments of those favoring higher prices for new crop oil rests in the heavy discount for these deliveries. It would seem an opportune time to compare differences prevailing between the various months. Just three years ago, July oil was selling at about 8.80. It expired at about 9c. September oil was then selling at 8.04; October at 7.30 and December at 6.60. About this period two years ago July oil was near the culmination point of a heavy decline and was selling at about 5.65, with September at about the same price. October 20 points discount, and December at 5.40. July oil a year ago was ruling at approximately 6½c. a pound, September slightly higher, October at about the same price and December at 6.17. Just now there is a big discount for the October delivery as compared with September, and also a heavy premium for October, as compared with later months.

Because of these discounts it is contended that a cotton crop scare would find the oil market very susceptible to news. To this time the plant in the south has progressed satisfactorily, although during the last several days complaints of high temperatures, dry weather and insects have come to hand. They may only represent the usual deterioration which occurs at this season of the year. Meanwhile there is not a great deal of new crop crude oil being sold. The small advances induce some liquidation, but mills in the south are apparently holding off. The high prices of the early new crop months of course act as an incentive for mills to sell, but the

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seed question is still an open one. In regard to this, however, it is almost a certainty that steep prices will be bid for the early seed movement to counterbalance the comparatively high levels ruling in the future market for the September and October deliveries.

Consumers of oil are disconcerted and, not without reason, dissatisfied with the developments of late, although what has occurred has tended to bring about a little more confident buying of the next crop. Many seem to realize that the chances of oil supplies showing accumulation before the late fall are not bright. Foreign demand for distant shipment is fair in the aggregate. It will be but natural for users of oil to be in the market almost continually during the forepart of next season, as their supplies on hand are believed to be reduced to a minimum.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 12, 1913.—Spot, \$8.85@9.50; July, \$8.86@9; August, \$8.81@8.82; September, \$8.82@8.83; October, \$7.80@7.81; November, \$6.80@6.81; December, \$6.49@6.51; January, \$6.50@6.53; February, \$6.53@6.58. Futures closed at 6 advance to 4 decline. Sales were: August, 4,000, \$8.82@8.71; September, 3,700, \$8.83@8.75; October, 3,100, \$7.81@7.79; November, 2,700, \$6.83@6.81; December, 100, \$6.50; February, 200, \$6.57. Total sales, 13,800 bbls. Good off, \$8; off, \$8; reddish off, \$8; winter, \$9; summer, \$9; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 14, 1913.—Spot, 8.84@9; July, \$8.84@8.90; August, \$8.80@8.82; September, \$8.77@8.79; October, \$7.72@7.73; November, \$6.73@6.74; December, \$6.46@6.48; January, \$6.47@6.49; February, \$6.50@6.55. Futures closed at 1 to 8 decline. Sales were: July, 1,100, \$8.85@8.83; August, 300, \$8.80@8.79; September, 4,300, \$8.80@8.77; October, 3,300, \$7.73@7.71; November, 1,900, \$6.75@6.73; December, 400, \$6.47@6.43; January, 1,100, \$6.49@6.48. Total sales, 12,400 bbls. Good off, \$8.40; off, \$8.25; reddish off, \$8; winter, \$9; summer, \$9; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 15, 1913.—Spot, \$9; July, \$9.01@9.25; August, \$8.91@8.93; September, \$8.91@8.93; October, \$7.83@7.84; November, \$6.81@6.82; December, \$6.50@6.53; January, \$6.51@6.53; February, \$6.51@6.55. Futures closed at 1 to 17 advance. Sales were: July, 300, \$9.05@9.04; August, 800, \$8.93@8.85; September, 4,700, \$8.92@8.77; October, 4,900, \$7.83@7.74; November, 800, \$6.81@6.74; December, 300, \$6.53@6.50; January, 1,000, \$6.50; February, 1,100, \$6.52@6.51. Total sales, 13,900 bbls. Good off, \$8.50; off, \$8.25; reddish off, \$8; winter, \$9.25; summer, \$9.25; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 16, 1913.—Spot, \$9.10; July, \$9.06@9.50; August, \$9.05@9.10; September, \$9.05@9.07; October, \$7.98@7.99; November, \$6.83@6.85; December, \$6.53@6.56; January, \$6.54@6.60; February, \$6.53@6.60. Futures closed at 2 to 15 advance. Sales were: August, 500, \$9.10@8.94; September, 3,000, \$9.08@8.99; October, 7,900, \$8.8@7.86; November, 1,700, \$6.85@6.84; December, 2,000, \$6.55@6.54; January, 2,200, \$6.55; February, 600, \$6.55@6.53. Total sales, 18,000 bbls. Good off, \$8.75; off, \$8.80; reddish off, \$8.90; winter, \$9.15; summer, \$9.20; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 17, 1913.—Spot, \$9.10; July, \$9.10@9.50; August, \$9.10@9.15; September, \$9.08@9.10; October, \$7.97@7.98; November, \$6.83@6.85; December, \$6.60@6.63; January, \$6.61@6.63; February, \$6.60@6.61. Futures closed 1 decline to 7 advance. Sales were: August, 600, \$9.15@9.10; September, 1,700, \$9.15@9.10; October, 6,700, \$8.01@7.97; November, 2,500, \$6.88@6.84; December, 3,200, \$6.66@6.60; January, 5,200, \$6.66@6.61; February, 1,000, \$6.63@6.61; March, 100, \$6.63. Total sales, 21,800 bbls. Good off, \$8.75; off, \$8.50; reddish off, \$8.25; winter, \$9.10; summer, \$9.10; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to July 17, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1912.	Same period, 1911-1912.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	102
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	453
Acajutla, Salvador	—	48	249
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	160
Addah, Africa	—	—	6
Adelaide, Australia	—	0	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	—	18
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	5,207
Algiers, Algeria	—	—	423
Algon Bay, Africa	—	404	537
Anapola, Honduras	—	—	23
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	688
Ancona, Italy	—	—	2,950
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	30
Antilla, W. I.	—	10	50
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	35
Antwerp, Belgium	—	3,560	6,973
Arendal, Norway	—	—	50
Arica, Chile	—	234	168
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	—	17
Auckland, N. Z.	—	—	5
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	35	804
Azua, W. I.	—	—	244
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	400
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	694	197
Barbados, W. I.	—	3,316	671
Bari, Italy	—	—	101
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	5	—
Belra, Africa	—	4	484
Beirut, Syria	—	—	24
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	47	—
Bergen, Norway	—	60	2,390
Birkenhead, England	—	—	100
Bordeaux, France	—	1,083	1,891
Braila, Roumania	—	—	700
Bremen, Germany	—	325	1,807
Bristol, England	—	100	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	20,292	22,255
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	9
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	465
Camaguey	—	—	24
Cape Haytian, Haiti	—	5	9
Cape Town, Africa	101	2,072	1,936
Cardenas, Cuba	—	55	14
Cartagena, Colombia	—	357	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	—	290
Cavala, P. I.	—	—	25
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	1,430	570
Cera, Brazil	—	—	19
Christiania, Norway	—	1,555	6,028
Christiansund, Norway	—	—	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	32	187
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	13	5
Colon, Panama	2	2,311	2,056
Constantinople, Turkey	—	200	15,006
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,135	8,237
Corral, Nicaragua	—	5	73
Cork, Ireland	—	—	406
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	207
Cruces, Colombia	—	—	333
Cuenca, Colombia	—	8	13
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	74	99
Danzig, Germany	—	—	80
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	—	1,740
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	—	5
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	2,739	2,414
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	620
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	210
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	4,708
Dundee, N. Z.	—	—	9
Dunkirk, France	—	—	425
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	31
Flume, Austria	—	—	1,077
Frederickshald, Norway	—	—	105
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	977
Galatz, Roumania	—	—	6,695
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	—	150
Genoa, Italy	—	42,619	31,142
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	150
Glasgow, Scotland	109	5,004	6,184
Gonaves, Haiti	—	—	4
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	2,677
Grand Papo	—	—	76
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	77
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	—	736
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	16
Guantanamo, Mexico	—	—	53
Hamburg, Germany	—	11,605	132
Havana, Cuba	—	2,402	3,172
Havre, France	—	14,884	895
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	9,925
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	100
Hong Kong, China	—	—	40
Horsens, Denmark	—	—	75
Hull, England	25	1,765	732
Iquique, Chile	—	—	72
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	124
Jeremie, Haiti	—	—	4
Kingston, W. I.	60	3,230	4,211
Kobe, Japan	—	—	6
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	145
Kustendji, Roumania	—	—	2,950
Lagos, Nigeria	—	—	66
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	7	22
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	4
La Plata, A. R.	419	1,538	101
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	25	—
La Union, Salvador	—	—	43
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	7,428
Leipzig, Germany	—	—	38
Leith, Scotland	—	—	100
Liverpool, England	100	17,261	33,011
Loanda, Africa	—	—	5
London, England	—	19,440	7,722
Macao, Brazil	—	—	50
Macoris, S. D.	—	377	601
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	474
Malta, Island of	—	—	3,136
Manchester, England	—	12,073	6,400
Manila, P. I.	—	—	9
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	9
Marseilles, France	—	22,635	20,047
Martinique, W. I.	225	1,388	4,622
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	60
Matanzas, W. I.	—	—	351
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	181
Mersina, Turkey	—	—	71
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	—	927
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	—	18
Montevideo, Uruguay	82	6,891	9,646
Morayquez	—	—	156
Naples, Italy	—	2,103	7,206
Newcastle, England	—	—	238
Norrköping, Sweden	—	—	60
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	148	19
Oran, Algeria	—	—	2,001
Panama, Panama	8	3	6
Panderna, Asia	—	—	610
Para, Brazil	—	11	44
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	56
Pasto, Colombia	—	—	7
Patras, Greece	—	—	323
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	48
Piraeus, Greece	—	3,100	45
Plantania	—	—	8
Ponce, P. I.	—	—	7
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	393	111
Port au Prince, W. I.	1	140	439
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	14	65
Port Limon, C. R.	—	450	634
Port Maria, W. I.	11	15	—
Port Natal, Africa	—	—	8
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	15
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	500
Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	—	1
Preston, England	—	—	24
Progreso, Mexico	—	68	40
Puerto, Mexico	—	259	150
Puerto Plata	—	130	—
Puerto Padre	—	16	734
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	460
Ravenna, Italy	—	4,754	3,976
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	—	735
Rodeta, A. R.	—	—	606
Rosario, A. R.	—	—	5
Rotterdam, Holland	163	45,848	48,108
St. Croix, W. I.	—	—	3
St. Johns, N. F.	—	71	154

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St. Kitts, W. I.	—	415	163
St. Marc, Haiti	—	3	—
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	370	33
Salonica, Turkey	—	—	4,795
Sanchez, S. D.	—	1,313	36
San Domingo, S. D.	112	426	1,903
San Juan, P. R.	13	827	—
Santa Marta, Colombia	—	39	—
Santiago, Cuba	15	1,790	795
Santiago, Chile	—	—	66
Santos, Brazil	—	7,000	2,115
Savannah, Colombia	—	9	9
Sekondi, Africa	—	—	9
Serena, Chile	—	—	20
Smyrna, Turkey	—	2,349	—
Southampton, England	—	950	1,603
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	25
Stettin, Germany	—	—	1,008
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	778
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	41	1,011
Sydney, Australia	—	770	4,140
Tampico, Mexico	—	77	21
Tangiers, Morocco	—	—	6
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	150
Trebzond, Armenia	—	—	20
Trieste, Austria	125	56,591	21,776
Trinidad, Island of	—	536	356
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	—	10
Tumaco, Colombia	—	—	88
Turks Island, W. I.	—	595	—
Valparaiso, Chile	175	4,644	8,098
Venice, Italy	614	40,085	40,476
Vera Cruz, Mexico	9	171	315
Wellington, N. Z.	—	41	215
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	10
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	—	47
Total	2,659	400,472	433,106

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	11,535
Belfast, Ireland	—	150	390
Bremen, Germany	—	110	1,440
Bristol, England	—	—	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,523	—
Christiania, Norway	—	11,135	10,300
Colon, Panama	—	525	50
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	600	925
Dublin, Ireland	—	250	—
Genoa, Italy	—	450	859
Glasgow, Scotland	—	700	2,685
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	3,490	1,350
Hamburg, Germany	—	7,016	24,547
Havana, Cuba	100	4,927	2,412
Haarlem, France	—	1,150	3,915
Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Leghorn, Italy	—	25	—
Liverpool, England	—	2,975	23,887
London, England	—	1,725	14,986
Manchester, England	—	2,425	2,071
Marseilles, France	—	1,290	5,600
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	100	—
Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Progreso, Mexico	200	2,170	815
Rotterdam, Holland	800	82,847	139,415
Stavanger, Norway	—	945	1,040
Tampico, Mexico	—	40	430
Trieste, Austria	—	—	320
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,118	1,710
Total	1,100	132,901	250,241

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,330
Bremen, Germany	—	—	1,367
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	450	—
Genoa, Italy	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	3,068
Havana, Cuba	100	100	197
Manchester, England	—	997	—
Manzanilla, Cuba	—	125	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,342	9,950
Tampico, Mexico	—	500	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,245	4,610
Total	100	11,009	21,572

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,200
Bremen, Germany	—	—	55
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	180
Christiania, Norway	—	325	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	50
Constantinople, Turkey	—	—	775
Copenhagen, Denmark	25	25	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	3,151
Haarlem, France	—	3,480	—
Liverpool, England	—	400	150
London, England	—	—	255
Malta, Island of	—	125	425
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,550	955
Total	25	12,155	8,196

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,659	400,472	433,106
From New Orleans	1,100	132,901	250,241
From Galveston	100	11,009	21,572
From Baltimore	25	12,155	8,196
From Philadelphia	—	2,378	4,168
From Savannah	—	42,478	83,157
From Newport News	—	14,105	13,485
From Norfolk	—	17,264	32,072
From Mobile	—	6,186	—
From Boston	—	947	3,129
From San Francisco	—	162	40
From all other ports	—	103,033	51,201
Total	3,884	743,110	900,367

ALABAMA CRUSHERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 17.)

Much bad judgment, the speaker stated, had been used in the selling end of the business. He recommended advertising the value of the products among their local customers, thus creating a better market at home for the product. A source of loss was the tendency of selling to irresponsible brokers, who would contract with the mills for large amounts of meal, and who, if the market went down, would repudiate their contracts, and not being financially responsible, the mills could not force them to fill the contract. But if the market advanced they insisted on the mills filling the contract. He advocated avoiding dealing with them when there were many known responsible brokers; or, if dealing with them, to require a deposit at the time of contract to insure fulfillment of contract.

How to manufacture is a very essential part of the business, according to the speaker. He was of the opinion that, in the anxiety to increase efficiency, often too much money was expended for additional machinery, while more attention to that which the mill already had would give as good results. He advocated a daily checking system of costs, of manufacturing, and grading of products manufactured.

Mr. Julian Brode, of Memphis, Tenn., on request addressed the members on the outlook of the coming market, and stated that sometimes the best of signs failed, and the

market went against predictions. Basing his judgment on past experience, he stated that a big hog drive was indicated for the winter and that the European olive crop was promising, and that the indications were for weaker prices later in the fall in the oil market. A scarce cattle market was indicated, which meant a larger consumption of pork, which would reduce the competition from that source to some extent.

The report of the committee on the President's address recommended strongly the association taking action on the suggestion of considering the matter of seed grading, and congratulated the association on the progress they had made under Mr. Covey's administration and that much of the increase in membership was due to his efforts.

Mr. Cassels presented the report of the Publicity Committee, in which they reported having employed a special publicity agent for three months, who prepared articles on the uses of cottonseed products and had them printed in all the newspapers in the State.

A Standing Committee on Seed Grading.

The special committee appointed to consider the matter of seed grading reported recommending the appointment of a standing committee on seed grading, composed of four members of the association and the State Agricultural Commissioner, who should propose standard grades, and recommended the mills adopting such grades when established, and incorporating them in their contracts. The report was adopted.

Mr. Ernest Lamar presented his will to the association, in a paper clothed in the most beautiful language of any address given, in which he distributed his interest in the cottonseed industry among the members. There were nine items enumerated, each of which was elaborated upon. Item 1: "I give unto all good manufacturers of cotton seed commendation for their efforts in making cotton seed one of the greatest blessings of mankind." Item 2: "It is my will that you shall have and hold in fee simple forever the greatest of all acquisitions, common sense." Item 3: "I bequeath to you justice, not a so-called justice, with bandaged eyes, but a justice august and pure." Item 4: "I devise to you the power of determining the difference between damaged and sound seed." Item 5: "I give and devise to you a just and true appreciation of education as a main asset in your business." Item 6: "I give to you the English speech—the tongue that has framed and handed down to men the great principles of equity and justice." Item 7: "To each of you, jointly and severally, I devise and bequeath true manhood, with all its God-like attributes and powers." Item 8: "To each of you I devise the faculty of making your employees your co-workers, and create in each one of them a spirit of mutual comradeship and identity of interest." Item 9: "To my friends, one and all, I give, devise and bequeath happiness and prosperity." This will was duly executed and attested. On motion, the will was ordered probated by the association.

(Continued on page 43.)

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There's always something doing, or somebody being did, in Chicago.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,150 net to the buyer.

What with the Jap and the lively flea, California's as busy as she can be.

If you are not already tangled up in the packing business, don't tangle. That's all.

The "old feelin'" came over W. J. B. and he flew the coop. The "Call of the Junk," eh?

Most everybody plays (and swears) at meadow pool these days. Fine outdoor exercise.

T. R. is again, or rather, still, occupying space. Still occupying, but by no means occupying still; i. e., quiet.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 12, 1913, averaged 11.80 cents per pound.

It is explained that it is not the clothes some of the women wear that cause that silhouette effect. It is the clothes they don't wear!

And now the Perfesser will inspect the inspectors' inspection. Got an extra son you can spare to make a thorough study of pathology, Mr. Packer?

Joy-riding is forging ahead of aviating in fatalities of late, with automobile killings a good third. The murder and suicide business is exceedingly dull.

When the government acquires and begins to operate all the packinghouses of the country (not for profit), then the dear public will get its money's worth—perhaps.

The Chicago Tribune is peeved because President Wilson is giving "hungry" Democrats diplomatic positions. Just remember, Trib, those H. D.s have fasted a long time.

Mayor Harrison favors a new garbage reduction plant. The city's contract with the Chicago Reduction Company expires August 31, and its renewal is doubtful, according to published reports.

The commencement of the inquiry into the Mulhall accusations presages the end of the matter, as usual in practically all such cases. Start an "official inquiry" and that's the end; s'all off.

Charles E. Herrick, secretary of the Brennan Packing Company, mourns the loss of his son, Walter, drowned at Twin Lakes on Sunday last. Mr. Herrick has the heartfelt sympathy of a host of friends.

The Chicago Telephone Company would buy up the Automatic Telephone properties of the Illinois Tunnel Company. If they succeed in this it is possible we may have even a rottener service than at present.

Grain and provisions act much in the same manner—sometimes "going up," again "going down," and occasionally on a dead center. All the speculator has to do is to guess the movement right. That's all!

The Kaiser's income is said to be in excess of \$4,500,000 per annum. No wonder he goes around with his tail and moustache up all the time. What wouldn't some fellows do, with a rake-off like that?

Carefully perusing all the dope printed on the grain situation, pro and con, one is led to come to the conclusion that all necessary to do is to "put" or "call" at the proper moment—at the proper or psychological moment, either one. It's very simple. Yes?

Kossuth H. Bell, until recent years connected with the G. H. Hammond Company at Hammond, Ind., and latterly in Chicago, shot and killed himself Saturday last. He had been ailing for some time. While actively engaged Mr. Bell had many friends in the packing business.

Hon W. Jennings Bryan leaves Washington July 19 for a six-weeks tour of the Chautauqua circuit. Let's hope the old boy don't get tracksores. Of course we can settle the Mexican and Japanese and all these other pressing foreign questions without him. Sure! Besides, he needs the money.

Reports from Western Canada indicate that business is "on the hog." Banks have shut down on real estate loans and land owners in turn are running accounts with the grocers and butchers to the limit, so as to use what money they can scrape up to meet payments on land holdings. This is a butchers' supply house report.

Chicago's health department issues the following instructions to vacationers and others: "Mix one teaspoonful of chloride of lime with one quart of water, and of this solution add one teaspoonful to two gallons of water for drinking purposes, and allow to settle, uncovered, for 20 minutes. Cool, but do not put ice in the water. This method of germ-killing to be used when water is considered unsafe." What would the Department of Agriculture say to this as applied to the packing business? Oi! Oi!

BARNEY BRENNAN IS MARRIED.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Elizabeth Marie Grace, of Harbor Springs, Mich., to Mr. Bernard Gordon Brennan, of Chicago. The ceremony took place at Harbor Springs on Tuesday, July 15. The bridegroom, known in the trade as "Barney" Brennan, an officer of the Brennan Packing Company, of Chicago, and one of the bright lights of the industry, will receive the congratulations of friends all over the country, many of whom will be surprised to learn of his capture.

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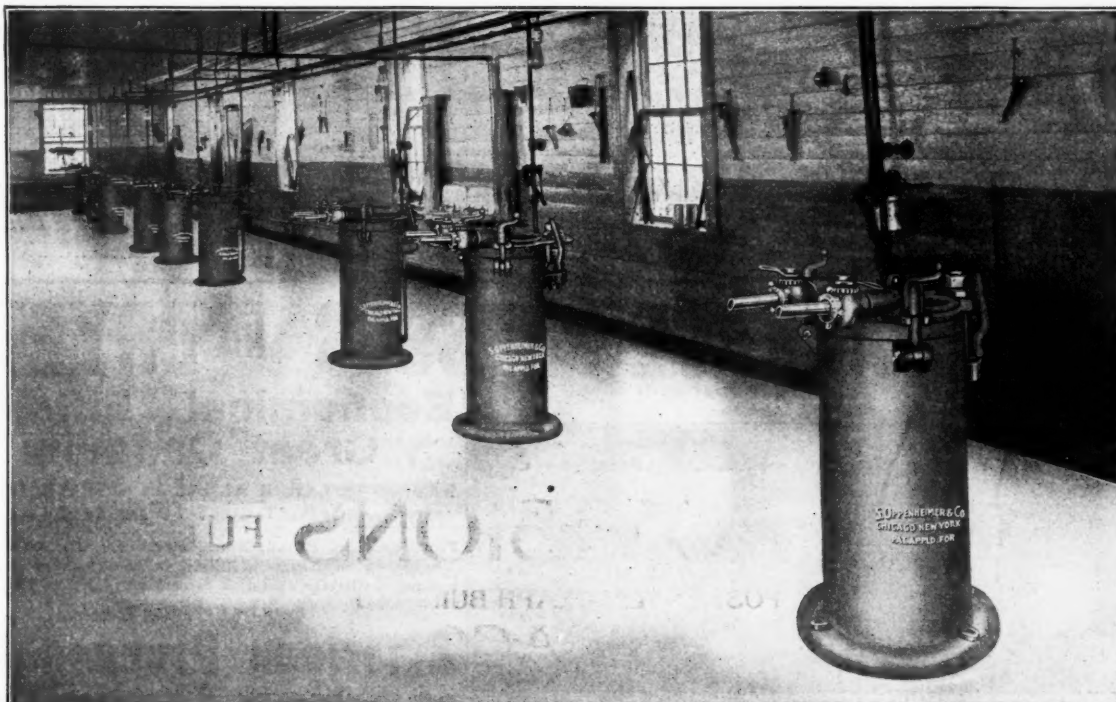
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New York



CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 7.....	30,433	905	34,761	17,969
Tuesday, July 8.....	1,078	1,707	15,983	12,164
Wednesday, July 9.....	12,791	1,422	26,020	15,440
Thursday, July 10.....	4,827	1,344	20,937	14,308
Friday, July 11.....	1,241	250	13,237	10,675
Saturday, July 12.....	106	12	5,816	9,103
Total last week.....	31,376	5,640	116,724	88,719
Previous week.....	31,314	6,314	90,162	60,985
Cor. week, 1912.....	40,951	10,026	118,217	100,584
Cor. week, 1911.....	58,601	11,406	112,023	88,517

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 7.....	3,631	30	6,605
Tuesday, July 8.....	715	11	3,333
Wednesday, July 9.....	3,629	7	3,810
Thursday, July 10.....	2,990	27	3,561
Friday, July 11.....	864	...	2,045
Saturday, July 12.....	...	...	371
Total last week.....	11,829	75	19,725
Previous week.....	12,693	96	12,516
Cor. week, 1912.....	12,905	194	27,956
Cor. week, 1911.....	22,396	1,400	24,452

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 12, 1913.....	1,261,480	3,948,930	2,593,512
Same period, 1912.....	1,357,646	4,293,363	2,580,093

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 12, 1913.....	447,000
Previous week.....	366,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	454,000
Cor. week, 1911.....	496,000
Total year to date.....	13,228,000
Same period, 1912.....	14,534,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 12, 1913.....	95,100	313,700	184,000
Week ago.....	91,200	291,000	140,900
Year ago.....	96,000	325,500	193,200
Two years ago.....	157,900	392,200	180,700

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 12, 1913:	
Armour & Co.....	19,800
Swift & Company.....	16,000
S. & S. Co.....	10,200
Morris & Co.....	8,800
Anglo-American.....	3,300
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,100
Hammond.....	6,500
Western P. Co.....	6,200
Roberts & Oake.....	3,700
Miller & Hart.....	2,700
Independent P. Co.....	6,800
Brennan P. Co.....	5,100
Others.....	9,200
Totals.....	104,400
Previous week.....	82,000
1912.....	92,900
1911.....	93,200
Total year to date.....	3,250,100
Same period last year.....	3,402,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.25	\$9.00	\$4.40	\$7.70
Previous week.....	8.00	8.80	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.75	7.47	4.25	7.50
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	6.50	4.00	6.05
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.30	8.09	4.05	6.70

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.40@9.05
Steers, fair to good.....	7.75@8.25
Inferior steers.....	7.00@7.25
Distillery steers.....	8.50@8.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@9.10
Yearlings, fair to good.....	7.25@7.75
Canner bulls.....	3.50@4.50
Stockers.....	7.50@7.60
Feeding steers.....	7.00@7.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@6.25
Fair to good helpers.....	6.50@8.00
Good to choice cows.....	6.00@7.00
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@4.75

Inferior to good canners.....	3.50@4.25
Bologna bulls.....	5.75@6.50
Butcher bulls.....	6.50@7.75
Distillery bulls.....	6.75@7.50
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@10.00
Fair to good calves.....	8.00@9.00

HOGS.

Choice light, 100 to 180 lbs.....	\$9.15@9.25
Light mixed, 100 to 200 lbs.....	8.90@9.10
Prime light butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	9.15@9.25
Prime medium weight butchers.....	9.00@9.10
Prime heavy butchers, 250 to 300 lbs.....	8.90@9.10
Heavy packing.....	8.60@8.75
Mixed packing.....	8.75@8.95
Roughs and throwouts.....	8.00@8.30
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	7.00@8.00
*Stags.....	8.75@9.25
Boars.....	3.50@5.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$7.50@8.25
Range lambs.....	7.50@8.40
Range wethers.....	4.50@5.30
Range yearlings.....	6.40@6.50
Feeding lambs.....	6.25@6.50
Native wethers.....	5.00@5.50
Native ewes.....	4.00@5.25
Native and fed yearlings.....	6.25@7.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$21.77½	\$22.00	\$21.77½	\$21.85
September.....	21.00	21.17½	21.00	21.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.62½	11.65	11.60	11.65
September.....	11.75	11.77½	11.67½	11.72½
October.....	11.82½	11.82½	11.75	11.77½
January.....	10.70	10.70	10.65	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.65	11.65	11.60	11.65
September.....	11.85	11.87½	11.75	11.77½
October.....	11.65	11.67½	11.52½	11.52½

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$21.87½	\$21.87½	\$21.87½	\$21.87½
September.....	20.90	20.90	20.70	20.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.55	11.60	11.55	11.60
September.....	11.67½	11.67½	11.62½	11.67½
October.....	11.72½	11.75	11.67½	11.72½
January.....	10.60	10.62½	10.52½	10.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.55	11.57½	11.50	11.52½
September.....	11.67½	11.72½	11.65	11.65
October.....	11.50	11.50	11.37½	11.45

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$21.85	\$21.85	\$21.80	\$21.80
September.....	20.80	20.90	20.80	20.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.57½	11.57½
September.....	11.70	11.72½	11.65	11.65
October.....	11.75	11.77½	11.72½	11.72½
January.....	10.55	10.57½	10.55	10.57½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.55	11.55	11.50	11.50
September.....	11.67½	11.70	11.65	11.65
October.....	11.50	11.50	11.42½	11.45

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$21.85	\$21.90	\$21.85	\$21.90
September.....	20.87½	21.07½	20.87½	21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60
September.....	11.67½	11.72½	11.67½	11.70
October.....	11.72½	11.77½	11.72½	11.77½
January.....	10.57½	10.57½	10.57½	10.57½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.52½	11.52½	11.52½	11.50
September.....	11.72½	11.77½	11.67½	11.72½
October.....	11.45	11.57½	11.45	11.50
January.....	10.00	10.12½	10.00	10.10

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$21.95	\$22.00	\$21.95	\$22.00
September.....	21.15	21.25	21.12½	21.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.65	11.72½	11.65	11.72½
September.....	11.75	11.82½	11.75	11.80
October.....	11.82½	11.87½	11.82½	11.87½
January.....	10.60	10.70	10.60	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.77½	11.80	11.77½	11.80
September.....	11.77½	11.80	11.77½	11.80
October.....	11.50	11.67½	11.55	11.67½
January.....	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	21.30	21.42½	21.30	22.10
September.....	21.30	21.42½	21.30	21.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.75	11.85	11.75	11.80
September.....	11.85	11.95	11.85	11.92½
October.....	12.00	12.00	11.95	11.97½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.90	11.90	11.87½	11.87½
September.....	11.95	11.97½	11.92½	11.95
October.....	11.72½	11.75	11.72½	11.72½

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@32
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@17
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	18	@23
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Roller Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@15
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	15	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12	@12
Hind Quarters.....	16	@16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@14

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	20	@22
Pork Shoulders.....	15	@15
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	16	@16
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	13	@13

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@20
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	30	@30
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	1.25	@1.25
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	65	@65
Klips.....	16	@16

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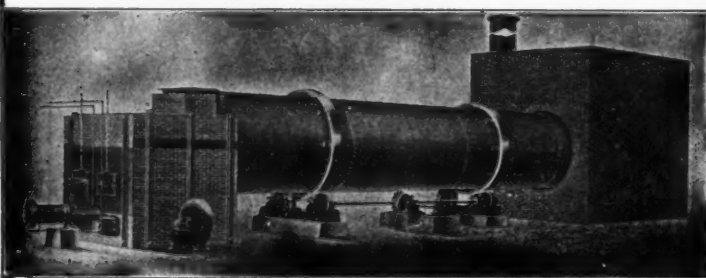
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13	@ 13 1/4
Good native steers	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Native steers, medium	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Heifers, good	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Cows	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 1/2	@ 9 1/4
Steer Chucks	9 1/4	@ 10
Boneless Chucks	8	@ 8
Medium Plates	8	@ 8
Steer Plates	12 1/2	@ 13 1/4
Cow Rounds	14	@ 16
Steer Rounds	14	@ 16
Cow Loins	14	@ 16
Steer Loins, Heavy	14	@ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	14	@ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	14	@ 16
Strip Loins	14	@ 16
Sirloin Butts	14	@ 16
Shoulder Clods	14	@ 16
Bolls	14	@ 16
Rump Butts	14	@ 16
Trimnings	14	@ 16
Shank	14	@ 16
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 1/2	@ 10
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 1/2	@ 14
Steer Ribs, Light	17 1/2	@ 18
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17 1/2	@ 18
Loins Ends, steer, native	17 1/2	@ 18
Loins Ends, cow	17 1/2	@ 18
Hanging Tenderloins	17 1/2	@ 18
Flank Steak	14 1/4	@ 15
Hind Shanks	6	@ 6

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7	@ 7
Hearts	9	@ 9
Tongues	17 1/2	@ 18
Sweetbreads	22	@ 23
Ox Tail, per lb.	6	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	4	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6	@ 6
Brains	9	@ 9
Kidneys, each	7 1/4	@ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/2	@ 13
Light Carcass	13 1/2	@ 14
Good Carcass	14 1/2	@ 15
Good Saddles	17 1/2	@ 18
Medium Racks	12 1/2	@ 13
Good Racks	14	@ 15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Sweetbreads	60	@ 75
Flukes	45	@ 50
Heads, each	25	@ 30

Lamb.

Good Caul	13 1/4	@ 14
Round Dressed Lamb	16 1/4	@ 17
Saddles, Caul	15 1/4	@ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	12	@ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	18 1/4	@ 19
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18	@ 19
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/4	@ 1 1/4

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10	@ 10
Good Sheep	10 1/2	@ 11
Medium Saddles	12	@ 13
Good Saddles	8 1/4	@ 9
Good Racks	8	@ 9
Medium Racks	12	@ 13
Mutton Legs	8 1/4	@ 9
Mutton Loins	7	@ 8
Mutton Stew	7	@ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/4	@ 2 1/4
Sheep Heads, each	10	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 1/4	@ 13
Pork Loins	15 1/4	@ 16
Leaf Lard	11	@ 11
Tenderloins	20	@ 20
Spare Ribs	9	@ 9
Butts	12	@ 13
Hocks	9	@ 9
Trimnings	9	@ 9
Extra Lean Trimnings	9 1/4	@ 10
Tails	8	@ 8
Snouts	5 1/4	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	4	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 1/4	@ 7
Blade Bones	9	@ 9
Blade Meat	10	@ 10
Cheek Meat	9	@ 9
Hog livers, per lb.	2 1/4	@ 2 1/4
Neck Bones	8	@ 8
Skinned Hams	12 1/4	@ 13
Pork Hearts	9	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4	@ 5 1/4
Pork Tongues	12	@ 13
Slip Bones	6	@ 6
Tail Bones	6	@ 6 1/4
Brains	4 1/4	@ 4 1/4
Backfat	11	@ 11
Hams	17 1/4	@ 18
Calas	17 1/4	@ 18
Bellies	17 1/4	@ 18
Shoulders	12 1/2	@ 13

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11	@ 11

Choice Bologna	13	@ 13
Frankfurters	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11	@ 11
Tongue	14	@ 14
Minced Sausage	13 1/4	@ 13 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	16	@ 16
New England Sausage	16	@ 16
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	15 1/4	@ 15 1/4
Berliner Sausage	24 1/4	@ 24 1/4
Boneless Butts in casings	12	@ 12
Oxford Butts in casings	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Polish Sausage	12	@ 12
Garlic Sausage	14	@ 14
Country Smoked Sausage	16	@ 16
Farm Sausage	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12	@ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	12	@ 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet	15 1/4	@ 15 1/4
Luncheon Roll	16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Delicatessen Loaf	17	@ 17
Jellied Roll	17	@ 17

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (old)	25	@ 25
German Salami (new)	23 1/4	@ 23 1/4
Italian Salami	27	@ 27
Holsteiner	18	@ 18
Mettwurst, New	20 1/4	@ 20 1/4
Farmer	20 1/4	@ 20 1/4

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.00	@ 5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.50	@ 5.50
Bologna, 1-50	5.50	@ 5.50
Bologna, 2-20	5.00	@ 5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.00	@ 6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50	@ 5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00	@ 10.00
Pickled Plant Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.25	@ 7.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50	@ 8.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50	@ 15.50
Pickled pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	34.50	@ 34.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50	@ 34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	—
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	Per doz.	15.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	Per doz.	34.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	Per doz.	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	Per doz.	22.80
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	Per lb.	1.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	17.00	@ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	—	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	—	@ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@ —
Rump Butts	23.00	@ 23.00
Mess Pork, old	22.00	@ 22.00
Clear Fat Backs	24.50	@ 24.50
Family Back Pork	17.50	@ 17.50
Bean Pork	—	@ —

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	13 1/4	@ 13 1/4
Pure lard	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Lard substitutes, tes.	10	@ 10
Lard, compound	9	@ 9
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Cook's and bakers' shortening, tubs	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Barrels, 4c. over tierces; half barrels, 4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1c. over tierces.	—	@ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	15 1/4	@ 15 1/4
cago	19 1/4	@ 19 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	—	@ —
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Fat Back, 12@14 avg.	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Regular Plates	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Clear Plates	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Butts	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.	—	@ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	19 1/4	@ 19 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	19	@ 19
Skinned Hams	20 1/4	@ 20 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	13	@ 13
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.	14	@ 14
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	28	@ 28
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	22 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	23 1/4	@ 23 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	27 1/4	@ 27 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	26 1/4	@ 26 1/4
Dried Beef Outsides	22 1/4	@ 22 1/4
Regular Rolled Hams	26 1/4	@ 26 1/4
Smoked Rolled Hams	27 1/4	@ 27 1/4
Boiled Calas	19 1/4	@ 19 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	28	@ 28
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	19 1/4	@ 19 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	13	@ 13
Export Rounds	23	@ 23
Middles, per set	73	@ 73
Beef bungs, per piece	20	@ 20
Beef weasands	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	45	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	75	@ 75
Hog casings, free of salt	70	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	10	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	10	@ 10
Hog bungs, large mediums	7	@ 7
Hog bungs, prime	7	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	8	@ 8
Imported wide sheep casings	80	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80	@ 80
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.62	@ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40	@ 2.45
Concentrated tankage	2.25	@ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.40	@ 2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.35	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.30	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.10	@ 2.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	17.50	@ 18.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.00	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00	@ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	30c.	@ 30c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00	@ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.50	@ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00	@ 38.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00	@ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00	@ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00	@ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@ 80.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50	@ 29.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.60	@ 11.60
Prime steam, loose	11.05	@ 11.05
Leaf	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Compound	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/4	@ 12

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/4	@ 11
Oleo, No. 2	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Mutton	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Tallow	7 1/2	@ 8 1/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/4	@ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	70	@ 71
Extra lard oil	68	@ 68
Extra No. 1 lard oil	68	@ 68
No. 1 lard oil	68	@ 68
No. 2 lard oil	62	@ 64
Oleo oil, extra	11	@ 11 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Oleo stock	10	@ 10 1/2
Nutsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68	@ 68
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	61	@ 62
Corn oil, loose	5.60	@ 5.65
Horse oil	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	8	@ 8 1/4
Prime city	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	5	@ 5 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/4	@ 6

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4	@ 7
White, "A"	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
White, "B"	5 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Bone	5 1/4	@ 5 1/4
Crackling	5	@ 5 1/4
Horse	5	@ 5 1/4
Yellow	5 1/4	@ 5 1/4
Brown	4 1/4	@ 4 1/4
Glue Stock	5 1/4	@ 5 1/4
Garbage grease	3	@ 3 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	19 1/4	@ 19 1/4
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/4	@ 19 1/4
Glycerine, crude soap	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Glycerine, candle	13 1/4	@ 14

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	67	@ 68
P. S. Y., soap grade	57	@ 60
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.	2 1/4	@ 2 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.35	@ 1.45

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels .....	.92@ .95
Oak pork barrels	1.05@1.07
Lard tierces	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.35

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 16. Monday's run of 21,362 cattle was the logical outcome of last week's 25@40c. advance in the market. The run, while not excessive, was still liberal enough to give buyers the advantage, and the trade ruled rather slow and about a dime lower. Tuesday's run of 2,680 cattle included but very few steers, and the trade showed no quotable change from Monday's prices. Wednesday's run of 16,500 cattle made a total three days' supply of 41,000, as compared with 25,000 for the same period a week ago, and as a natural result of the increased and rather liberal receipts the trade, while steady on the choice beefs, ruled slow to a dime lower on others, and in a general way the market on the common, medium and pretty fair cattle is 20 @25c. lower than the best time a week ago. Rather look for a fairly free marketward movement of cattle during the next week or so.

Continued moderate receipts of butcher cattle have resulted in a well-sustained market; in fact, the bull market is decidedly higher than a week ago, and "she" stuff values have also worked up to the point of where everything is selling at the high point of the season, which is a rather unusual stunt for the market to perform during the summer months, and shows conclusively, we believe, that there not only is but a scant supply of "she" stuff in the country, but that anything fit and suitable is being held back for breeding purposes.

The spread in hog values is widening, which can always be expected at this time of the year, and while values are high enough to make predictions of a further advance seem rather far-fetched, still the demand is good from all sources, and with a moderate run of 23,000 hogs on Wednesday the trade ruled 5@10c. higher, most advance being on the shipping grades suitable for Eastern order buyers. Prime light hogs are selling \$9.25@9.35; extreme top, \$9.40; good medium-weight butchers, \$9.10@9.25; good mixed carrying a butcher top \$9.05@9.15; mixed and heavy packing grades, \$8.85@9; good shipping pigs weighing 110 to 130 lbs., \$8.75@9.15.

Following the last 10 days of strong and upward trending sheep and lamb markets, today's receipts of 20,000 head or more enabled slaughterers to lower prices from 10@25c. per cwt. on both sheep and lambs, and if liberal receipts continue for a few days the gain in prices of the past week will be gone, but it doesn't seem probable that values will again sink to the low level of two weeks ago. We quote: Natives—Bulk of best lambs today (Wednesday), \$8.25@8.50; poor to medium grades, \$7@8; culls, \$5.50@6.50; light to medium-weight, fat ewes, \$4.75@5; heavy ewes, \$4.25@4.50; culls, \$3@3.75; fat wethers, \$4.75@5; fat yearlings, \$6.50@6.75; breeding ewes, \$4.50@5. Westerns—Best lambs, \$8.25@8.50; feeding lambs, \$6.50@6.75; fat yearlings, \$6.50@6.75; feeding yearlings, \$4.75@5.25; good to choice wethers, \$4.65@5; feeding wethers, \$3.85@4.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 16. Cattle receipts for the week ending today amounted to 26,300 head, of which 12,300 head were Southern. On the native side the market has been on a generally steady basis, although it is a trifle lower on beef steers than it was at this time a week ago. The top for the week was \$8.75, this price having been paid last Thursday on a bunch of choice handy weight stuff; \$8.55 is the top today. About the same price conditions exist in the cow and heifer market, both being quoted from 15@25c. lower than this time last week. Choice cows are selling around \$7.25; the medium to good kinds from \$5.75 @6.50. Choice heifers are selling at \$8.45,

other grades ranging from \$7.50@8.25. Calves have advanced. The choice kinds are now quotable around \$11.

On the Southern side the market has been extremely active all week. Good clearances have been effected each day. The market broke from 15@25c. on Monday, but on Tuesday it strengthened up, and today is quoted strong, although the prices are from 10@20c. lower than this time last week. Oklahoma cattle are running in large quantities, and the quality is good. A sale today of 12 loads which averaged 814 lbs. and brought \$6.40, gives a very good idea of the market. Good cows are selling from \$5.25@5.75, and heifers from \$6.25@6.75. Bulls average around \$5.40.

The receipts of hogs for the week were 42,000. The market has been steady with an upward tendency during the entire period. The top today is \$9.35, which is about 10c. higher than this time last week. Quality has been generally fair, although the extreme hot weather has somewhat affected the shipping of heavy hogs. The bulk of the hogs are selling from \$9.20@9.30.

The receipts of sheep for the week amounted to 39,000 head. The run of lambs has been heavy, and although there have been more of them here than usual, the price has held up. They are quoted today at \$8.25 for native lambs and \$8.65 for Tennessee lambs. This is 25@35c. higher than this time last week. Sheep have also shown an advance, \$4.50 being paid for medium to good kinds.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 15, 1913.

Cattle received today number 10,000 head, and sales are steady at yesterday's decline. The run of 17,000 head yesterday was well cleaned up before the close. Prime fed steers are strong today, some yearlings going up to \$8.90. Missouri grass and corn steers, of good weights, are selling at \$8.25@8.85 this week. Kansas flint hill steers of first quality sold today up to \$8.30, tops weighing 1,430 pounds. Prime quarantine steers reached \$8.15 yesterday, and good ones \$7.75 today, grass Oklahoma steers \$5.70@6.85, weighing 800 to 1,050 pounds. Calves of all kinds are lower, best veals \$8.50@9.

Hogs received today 15,000 head, market 5 higher, top \$8.95, bulk \$8.80@8.90. Average weight for the last two consecutive weeks has been 202 pounds, ten pounds less than in March and April. Dealers persist in predicting higher prices, and say that packers' interests are to maintain a high range of values, regardless of apparent attacks on the market.

Sheep are steady today, lambs 15 to 25c. higher, receipts 7,000. Best lambs today \$8.25, ewes selling around \$4.35. Arizona marketing will be light this summer, leaving a gap from the Texas season, just closed, to the Utah season, middle of August, to be filled in by a rather meager supply of natives, generally lacking in quality.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., July 15.

Receipts of cattle last week were fairly liberal, showing a small gain over the previous week and over the corresponding week a year ago. The receipts, just about normal for this season of the year, were 8,567 head. Under the influence of moderate receipts prices steadily firmed up, and at the close of the week were 15@25c. higher on pretty much everything. However, the lighter weight beefs and yearlings showed the most advance, while heavy cattle made the smallest gain. Good, heavy beefs sold up as high as \$8.70, with a considerable percentage of the fair to pretty decent kinds going at \$8@8.60. Good yearling steers and heifers sold around \$8.50@8.65. Cows and heifers experienced about the same advance as beef steers, they being strong sellers every day. The offerings

were very light, and on some days there were hardly enough to make a showing on the market. Fair to choice cows and heifers sold anywhere from \$5.50 up to \$7.90 during the week. Veal calves were strong sellers, the best bringing \$9.75, and bulls continue firm, selling largely at \$6@7.25.

Hogs have been good sellers, and the market is in a very healthy and satisfactory condition as viewed from a seller's standpoint. Prices, however, did not show very much change, the market last week closing only a shade higher than the previous week. Receipts footed up 49,381 head, and the trade on most days was active at current prices. The present week opened with a small break, but the market today is a little higher, the hogs selling very largely at \$8.65@8.75 and on up as high as \$8.95 for the best light weights.

Sheep and lambs were in active demand all last week. The firm prices prevailing on sheep were well maintained, while fat lambs under the influence of free buying showed an advance of 30@40c. Feeder lambs advanced 10@20c. The market this week continues in equally good condition, the trade today being very active, with prices a little higher. Fair to choice lambs are quoted at \$7.50@8.25, with feeders around \$5.75@6.35. Yearlings are bringing \$5.50@6.50, and old wethers suitable for killers \$4.25@4.90. Ewes are quoted at \$4.25@4.65, with feeder ewes at \$2.75@3.25.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 12, 1913:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	19,547
Kansas City	20,267
Omaha	2,495
St. Joseph	6,693
Cudahy	597
South St. Paul	2,905
New York and Jersey City	9,485
Fort Worth	16,524
Philadelphia	2,879
Pittsburgh	1,891
Denver	1,876
HOGS.	
Chicago	96,999
Kansas City	32,627
Omaha	8,491
St. Joseph	31,826
Cudahy	7,115
Ottumwa	11,400
Cedar Rapids	8,595
South St. Paul	18,717
New York and Jersey City	22,282
Fort Worth	4,634
Philadelphia	3,497
Pittsburgh	7,016
Denver	3,731
SHEEP.	
Chicago	87,024
Kansas City	18,030
Omaha	10,672
St. Joseph	11,400
Cudahy	219
South St. Paul	1,536
New York and Jersey City	48,526
Fort Worth	1,886
Philadelphia	8,725
Pittsburgh	3,383
Denver	1,227

SLAUGHTERS AT MANY MARKETS.

Slaughter figures for many markets for the week ending Saturday, July 12, are estimated by the Chicago Drovers' Journal as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,547	5,565	104,999	87,024
Kansas City	20,267	1,800	33,283	19,830
Omaha	6,229	182	37,194	27,044
St. Louis	10,689	1,237	37,199	30,001
St. Joseph	5,680	182	28,970	10,221
Sioux City	3,805	400	26,466	1,547
St. Paul	2,996	300	15,676	1,304
Indianapolis	3,049	707	22,136	1,489
Oklahoma City	3,500	600	3,500	.....
Minneapolis	408	2,130	9,384	605
Wichita	1,100	.....	6,000	600
Cincinnati	3,183	.....	12,962	6,050
Denver	1,470	197	3,474	1,507
Cudahy	597	369	7,115	219
Cleveland	1,035	845	8,852	3,091
Pittsburgh	1,324	693	4,186	2,364
Cedar Rapids	.....	.....	8,595	.....
Ottumwa	.....	.....	11,143	.....
Detroit	1,038	603	3,136	1,728
Other points	8,500	2,300	75,000	20,000
Totals	94,517	17,119	459,270	214,714
Week ago	83,985	21,058	417,055	154,048
Year ago	.....	.....	455,000	.....
1913 to date	2,870,002	675,447	13,453,527	5,342,920

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 18.—Market firm; Western steam, \$11.85; Middle West, \$11.65@11.75; city steam, 11½@11¾c.; refined, Continent, \$12.15; South American, \$12.80; Brazil, kegs, \$13.80; compound, 9¼@10¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 18.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 112 fr.; edible, 90 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 109 fr.; edible, 125 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 76½ fr.; edible, 92 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 18.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 122s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 61s. 6d.; New York, 59s.; picnic, 55s.; hams, long, 84s.; American cut, 82s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 69s. 6d.; long clear, 76s.; short backs, 68s.; bellies, clear, 71s. Lard, spot prime, 59s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 59s.; 28-lb. blocks, 58s. Lard (Hamburg), 58 marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 9d.; choice, 34s. 9d. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Rosin, common, 11s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 63s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 33s. 3d. @ 37s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Prices showed a further advance with more active demand, due to the strength of hogs.

Stearine.

The market is very steady at the advance. Oleo is quoted at 10½@10¾c.

Tallow.

The market is dull and steady, with city 6c. and specials 6½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again very firm. Offerings of contracts were light, and limited orders advanced values.

Market closed 1 to 3 points advance. Sales, 14,500 bbls. Spot oil, \$9.10 bid. Crude, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$9.11@9.40; August, \$9.12@9.15; September, \$9.11@9.13; October, \$7.94@7.96; November, \$6.81@6.83; December, \$6.62@6.63; January, \$6.62@6.64; February, \$6.60@6.61; good off oil, \$8.50 bid; off oil, \$8.40 bid; red off oil, \$8.20 bid; winter oil, \$9.25 bid; summer white, \$9.25 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 18.—Hog market strong and higher. Bulk of prices, \$9.15@9.45; light, \$9.15@9.60; mixed, \$8.90@9.55; heavy, \$8.70@9.45; rough heavy, \$8.70@8.90; Yorkers, \$9.50@9.55; pigs, \$7.60@9.35. Cattle slow; heaves, \$7.15@9.15; cows and heifers, \$3.80@8.50; Texas steers, \$7@8; stockers and feeders, \$5.60@7.85; Western, \$7.15@8.20. Sheep market weak; natives, \$4.25@5.25; Western, \$4.25@5.10; yearlings, \$5.50@6.85; lambs, \$6@8; Westerns, \$6.50@8.

St. Joseph, July 18.—Hogs higher, at \$8.55 @9.15.

St. Louis, July 18.—Hogs higher, at \$9.30@9.55.

Cleveland, July 18.—Hogs higher, at \$9.40 @9.70.

Buffalo, July 18.—Hogs strong, with 4,800 on sale; prices, \$9.65@9.90.

Kansas City, July 18.—Hogs higher, at \$8.40@9.20.

South Omaha, July 18.—Hogs higher, at \$8.75@9.05.

St. Joseph, July 18.—Hogs strong, at \$8.50 @9.20.

Louisville, July 18.—Hogs steady, at \$9.15 @9.35.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	5,816	9,000
Kansas City	500	910	3,000
Omaha	100	9,256	1,100
St. Louis	400	1,700	500
St. Joseph	100	2,500	300
Sioux City	100	7,000	400
St. Paul	300	1,200	100
Oklahoma City	536	423	
Fort Worth	1,700	500	
Milwaukee		1,872	
Denver	100	100	
Louisville	350	2,021	7,101
Cudahy		300	
Indianapolis	400	4,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	123	1,107	4,951
Buffalo	200	2,400	1,000
Cleveland	20	1,200	
New York	633	1,936	4,963

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1913.

Chicago	22,000	50,588	19,000
Kansas City	18,000	6,711	7,000
Omaha	3,000	6,338	8,500
St. Louis	9,000	7,503	10,500
St. Joseph	1,200	5,200	800
Sioux City	1,200	5,000	200
St. Paul	2,600	6,800	300
Oklahoma City	1,625	800	325
Fort Worth	5,500	1,000	1,800
Milwaukee		1,422	
Denver	100	1,300	
Louisville	2,200	4,331	7,090
Indianapolis	950	2,000	
Pittsburgh	1,700	6,750	9,000
Cincinnati	2,723	5,105	7,095
Buffalo	3,800	12,000	5,000
Cleveland	600	2,000	200
New York	2,847	7,087	24,793

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1913.

Chicago	2,500	14,229	17,000
Kansas City	11,000	13,885	6,000
Omaha	3,100	7,663	4,000
St. Louis	8,000	10,798	7,500
St. Joseph	2,000	7,200	1,700
Sioux City	900	6,500	800
St. Paul	800	4,100	300
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	200
Fort Worth	3,800	900	500
Milwaukee		5,492	
Denver	100	1,700	600
Louisville		923	6,527
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		1,407	
Indianapolis	2,300	10,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	250	2,505	7,259
Buffalo	200	1,280	1,000
Cleveland		1,500	
New York	8,463	2,101	8,453

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1913.

Chicago	16,500	21,514	27,000
Kansas City	8,000	7,533	4,000
Omaha	3,000	8,108	5,500
St. Louis	4,000	8,424	7,000
St. Joseph	1,000	3,500	1,500
Sioux City	1,000	6,000	200
St. Paul	600	2,880	500
Oklahoma City	800	200	
Fort Worth	3,800	800	300
Milwaukee	600	3,063	600
Denver	200	100	2,200
Louisville		1,190	14,245
Detroit		1,300	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		1,447	
Indianapolis	1,700	8,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	1,309	3,102	8,133
Buffalo	150	1,600	1,000
Cleveland	100	2,500	400
New York	1,509	4,609	11,784

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

Chicago	4,000	15,000	24,000
Kansas City	6,200	5,200	2,500
Omaha	800	9,800	
St. Louis	4,500	6,000	6,500

St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	1,000
Sioux City		1,500	
St. Paul	900	3,200	500
Oklahoma City	100	300	
Fort Worth	2,000	600	500
Milwaukee		2,255	
Louisville		1,451	17,033
Detroit		200	
Cudahy		400	
Wichita		1,725	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati	711	3,277	8,158
Buffalo	150	1,600	1,200
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,687	1,435	3,941

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1913.

Chicago	1,500	15,000	12,000
Kansas City	1,500	4,000	2,000
Omaha	400	7,000	7,000
St. Louis	1,400	7,000	2,200
St. Joseph	900	3,300	2,000
Sioux City	300	9,500	
Fort Worth	1,000	300	
St. Paul	200	4,200	400
Oklahoma City	1,000	600	

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 12, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.*	Hogs.	Sheep.*
Armour	3,824	19,800	17,339
Swift	3,430	16,000	13,976
S. & S.	3,503	10,200	7,529
Morris	2,971	8,800	6,796
Hammond	985	6,500	4,106
Libby	314	...	...

Anglo-American, 3,300 hogs; Boyd-Lanham, 6,100 hogs; Western P. Co., 6,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,700 hogs; Independent P. Co., 6,800 hogs; Brennan P. Co., 5,100 hogs; others, 9,200 hogs.

*Incomplete.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,755	7,429	3,050
Fowler	1,194	...	1,067
S. & S.	3,303	7,135	3,837
Swift	4,141	6,642	4,020
Cudahy	1,732	5,187	2,775
Morris & Co.	3,946	6,032	3,150
Butchers	196	202	31

B. Balling, 14 cattle; Blount, 25 cattle and 160 hogs; Calahan, 22 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 838 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 442 cattle; L. Levy, 48 cattle; John Morrell, 142 cattle; I. Myers, 184 cattle; M. Rice, 26 cattle and 962 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 1,224 hogs; Sinclair Packing Co., 142 cattle; E. Storm, 13 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 80 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 92 cattle.

St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,200	14,347	5,243
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,200	8,050	2,449
Morris & Co.	1,700	7,948	2,445

United Dressed Beef Co., 272 cattle; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., 32 cattle.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,796	7,981	8,192
Swift & Co.	3,428	7,439	9,515
Armour & Co.	2,890	8,204	9,805
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,127	...	1,452
Independent P. Co.	930	...	153
Bolz P. Co.	...	1,313	...
Hell P. Co.	...	351	...
East Side P. Co.	290	2,419	...
Krey P. Co.	...	1,487	...
Carondelet P. Co.	...	290	...
Dold Packing Co.	124	1,258	...
Others	972	3,594	2,341

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,950	10,689	8,696
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,081	12,202	11,091
Armour & Co.	1,590	11,635	10,473
Morris & Co.	911	6,519	2,042

Swartz & Co., 906 hogs; J. W. Murphy, 5,994 hogs; Lincoln Packing Co., 32 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 228 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 113 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 54 cattle.

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,945	16,389
Armour & Co.	1,255	16,338
Swift & Co.	244	3,961

Statter & Co., 121 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 56 cattle; Sucks Co., 38 cattle; J. L. Brennan Co., 21 cattle; Omaha Packing Co., 3,558 hogs; Layton Co., 1,358 hogs; Oake Packing Co., 413 hogs.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 14, 1913.

	Sheep and	Bees.	Calves.	lams.	Hogs.
New York	1,661	5,585	—	4,198	
Jersey City	3,154	2,552	36,892	14,012	
Central Union	2,548	314	9,503	222	
Lehigh Valley	2,122	400	1,769	—	
Scattering	—	133	362	4,450	
Totals	9,485	8,984	48,526	22,882	
Totals last week	10,449	8,517	43,315	21,949	

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HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues strong and sales of July native steers are practically confirmed at the new price of 18½¢, as it develops that another packer has sold these at this figure. However, no sales of July all-weight native cows have been confirmed at over 17¼¢, as yet, with the exception of one car previously noted of light weights at this price, f. o. b. the Missouri river, which of course would figure out better than 17¼¢ at Chicago. However, the packers are all firm on native hides, and are holding July all-weight native cows at 17½¢. No trading has developed in other selections, but a New York branch has sold native bulls running back to February and March at 13¼¢, for these months, also 13½¢, for April-May, and 13¾¢, for June-July. The packers all claim that there is more inquiry here in Chicago. Native steers are evidently in a strong position, as another packer has sold 8,000 Julys at the full price of 18½¢. Practically all of the packers are talking 18½¢ for their July hides, and the statistical position of the market for native steers is stronger than heretofore, although native hides, both steers and cows, comprise the bulk of the holdings of previous takeoff. The other packer previously noted as selling 1,000 July hides at 18½¢, was said to have not secured this price, and actually obtained 18¼¢, f. o. b. a Missouri river point, but the seller contends that it was on a basis of 18½¢, Chicago freight. Texas steers are unchanged, with no further trading, but are still held strong with up to 18½¢, asked for late salting heavyweights, 18@18¼¢, for lights, and 17¼¢, for extremes, but last business of importance in July salting was at 18¼¢, 17¼¢, and 17¢, respectively, for the three weights as formerly noted. Butt brands continue strong at the last advance noted up to 17¼¢, for Julys, but no further trading is reported, aside from the notation given yesterday of one packer cleaning up July holdings at this figure. Colorados were last reported sold up to 17¼¢, for July takeoff by the same packer who moved July butt brands at 17¼¢, and this represents the market for late salting. Branded cows are without further trading, with last sales at 17¢, but 17¼¢, firmly asked, and likely the asking price is obtainable considering advances secured on butts and sides. Native cows are strong, and while it cannot be confirmed that any sales of July all weights have been made at over 17¼¢, as yet, with the exception of the single car of light weights by a packer, f. o. b. Missouri river, on this basis as previously reported, all of the packers are nevertheless firm and hold July all weights at 17½¢. Last business in June-July heavies was at 17¢, but these are easily quotable at 17@17¼¢, for late salting, while lights are held at from 17¼@17½¢, according to takeoff. Native bulls continue nominal at from 14@15¢, as to salting, and branded bulls, 13@14¼¢.

Later.—Packers are mostly talking about former business at higher rates as previously noted, and while no additional business is noted, the market is exceedingly strong, with estimates that the total movement of July native steers amounted to 12,000 at 18½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is nothing new in the country market, and while the dealers here are talking strong the Eastern tanners are very bearish. Some of the prominent Boston upper leather concerns are pessimistic regarding upper leather conditions, and naturally are not disposed to support any advancing tendency notwithstanding the bullish conditions ruling for packer hides. However, the apparent short supply adds to the tone of the market despite the lack of demand. Buffs were previously reported sold up to 15¢, for all short haired, but later most dealers refused to confirm this business, and their present attitude is to hold

back from making any offerings whatsoever. Some of the larger Eastern tanners claim that they are offered 45-lb. and up cows running mixed haired by Chicago dealers at 14¼¢, and this reference alludes to a single carload offered yesterday by one certain Chicago dealer. Heavy cows continue quotably the same as buff, and are in the same position. Extremes are largely nominal, but from all reports short-haired stock is naturally much firmer than back salting, with former trading claimed at 15¢, for short haired, while long-haired hides are naturally neglected and quoted nominally from 14@14¼¢. Heavy steers range from 14½¢, up to 15¢, asked, according to salting, hair, etc. Bulls continue unchanged but firm at 12½¢, up to 13¢, asked.

CALFSKINS.—Dealers are feeling firmer, and as previously noted there were rumors of bids up to 20¼¢, declined for the very best collections of Chicago cities, with as high as 21¢, asked. There is a divergence of views between tanners and sellers, but on the whole the market is inclined toward firmness. Packers are quoted 21¢, last paid, with up to 22¢, asked, outside city ranged from 19@19½¢, and even more than this asked in some instances, and mixed lots of outside cities and countries were previously reported sold at as good as 19¢. Countries alone range 17@18½¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—Continued firmness rules, and there is a good demand. July packer shearlings last brought a range of 65@67½¢, and up to 70¢, is now asked, while July lambs have brought from 77½@80¢, the outside figure last secured.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There are negotiations pending on supplies here of Central Americans, and while the sale of same has not been definitely confirmed it is believed the transaction will be executed at the asking figure of 30¢. Former supplies of Orinocoos, it develops, sold previous to arrival with no price reported, probably equivalent to the basis established at the time the sale was made. Fresh receipts are 2,041 Bogotas per "Magdalena." Last advices concerning Brazil Bahia (Minas) hides, were to the effect that Europe is paying the equivalent of 30½¢, taking these flat for all grades, and not on the selection ruling here.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Local firms are without cables concerning the result of the Sansinena auctions. Domestic tanners have been slow buyers for some time back of frigorificos, and Europeans have chiefly supported this market.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Advices from the West note a sale of the holdings of one local packer's bulls at 13¼¢, for February-March, 13½¢, for April-May, and 13¾¢, for June-July, but some local parties are of the opinion that this packer's hides did not run back as far as February salting, and that relatively better rates were secured, although not over 13¾¢, obtained for later salting. It is estimated that the sale amounted to four cars. Aside from this business, no trading has developed, despite the good inquiry and strength reported West.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Local business continues dull, with no sales of importance reported and upper leather tanners generally are not disposed to following the firmer tendency exerted and apparently stimulated by the firmness ruling in packer takeoff. Local buyers report purchases of small lots of less than carload quantities of State hides on a range of 12¼@13¢, flat, depending upon salting, section, etc. One of the smaller Pennsylvania dealers offered a peddling lot of all weight cows today at 14¢, flat, being strictly June-July takeoff, and while no business resulted this shows the stronger views now entertained by holders at outside points. These hides also ran stuck throats. On the other hand, some

local parties claim they have offerings of Ohio buffs at 14¼¢, selected, probably mixed hair lots. Previous offerings of Ohio and Pennsylvania regular country bulls at 13¢, are not selling.

CALFSKINS.—There is no change. Small supplies make the market generally firm, but at the same time trade is rather backward. Prices for New York City skins last ranged at \$1.70@1.75, \$2.20@2.25 and \$2.50@2.55, with no additional business noted. Country skins are generally ranged \$1.40@1.45, \$1.90@1.95 and \$2.20@2.25 and even up to \$2.30, all as to section, dealer, quality, etc.

European.

Relative to former reports of sales effected of dry Russian calfskins to large German tanners at steady rates, other quarters here have similar advices and state that the former rapidly declining tendency has been checked. So far as can be learned no extra large transactions have been consummated with foreign tanners, but they are said to be showing sufficient interest to add tone to the situation abroad. Light weight skins continue generally neglected in all foreign as well as domestic markets, but medium and heavy weights are going better than heretofore.

HORSE HIDES.—Tanners naturally talk off on summer hides, but thus far they have been unable to buy or lower rates. However, while up to \$4.50 was previously asked for straight lots of outside city renderers' hides without manes and tails and flat for No. 2s, these can hardly be quoted on actual business above \$4.35@4.40, with mixed outside cities and countries ranged \$4.15@4.20, and countries alone \$4@4.10. The somewhat lower range given as compared with last week does not necessarily show a lower market, but the former outside asking rates not obtained have been eliminated. Dealers are not carrying any holdings of account, which helps the tone of the market. Butts continue to sell well all the way from \$1.37½@1.45, as to quality, but fronts are dull at as high as \$3.25 asked, but not paid by tanners, and the market nearer at \$3.15 bid to \$3.20.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 16.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose:

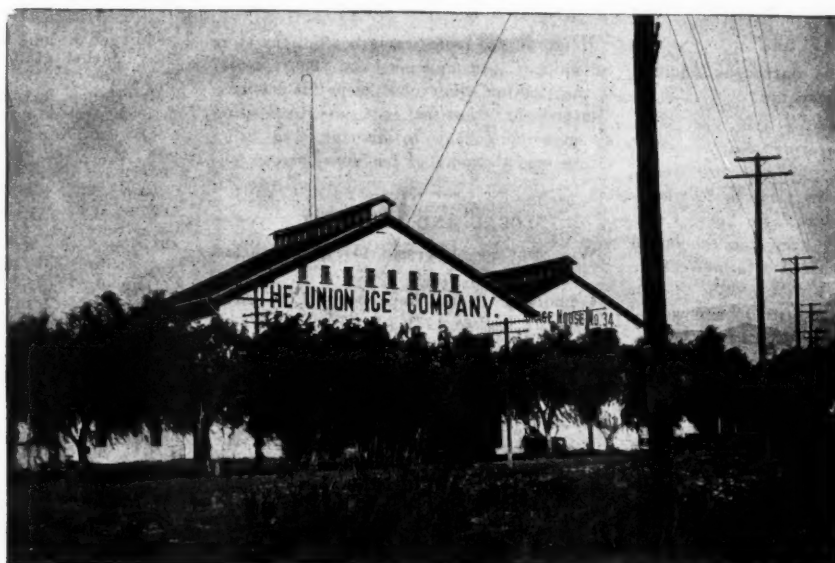
Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾@15¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15@15½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16@16½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½¢.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16@16½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16@16½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16@16½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15¾@15¾¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼@17¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17@17½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17@17½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16½@16¾¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¾@11¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾@10¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¾¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¾@11¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾@10¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¾¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19@19½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½@16½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@15½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19¼@19½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18@18½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@15½¢.



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Retail Section

KEEPING AFLOAT.

By J. R. Worden, of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

George Smith had been a sailor—a good sailor, too, in fair or stormy weather. He knew what to do when the barometer went up or down. And he knew what to do when the schooner sprung a leak. He knew that pumping alone wouldn't keep the schooner afloat long—that he must locate and calk the leak.

But George got tired of "sailing," and went into business—bought a retail store. Everybody said he would make good—because George was a hustler. And things did look good for a while—there was lots of business.

But he worked so hard at everything from doing the buying to sweeping out and running errands, that he never had time to read or think, or to pay any attention to the course he was steering, and there never seemed to be any real net profits—there were many uncalked leaks.

Every morning he opened the store at 6:30—"pumped," perspired and guessed till evening. He was a worker, all right!

But the bank balance grew less and less. George got worried—set the alarm half an hour earlier and stayed half an hour later; went home "all in"; came back the same way—and "pumped." But he couldn't pump hard enough or guess close enough—the business kept getting nearer and nearer to Davy Jones' locker.

He knew something was wrong—work didn't seem to bring results. The trouble was somewhere else—but where? And George had to confess he didn't know.

Then it was that he went to a friend, a shrewd, successful, business man, and told him the whole story, and the friend said:

"George, if your schooner was leaking, you'd know what to do—pumping and guessing wouldn't keep her afloat long. You knew that years ago. So, why do you expect it to keep your business afloat? Locate your store leaks and then calk them."

George analyzed that idea—"schooner leaks" and "store leaks." In a little while he saw the point, and it opened up a brand new line of thought. Then he questioned and studied the methods of other business men. Many of these he found to be "in the same boat" as himself—just "pumping" to keep afloat. But the really successful business men seemed to be taking life easy.

That looked strange to George until he got under the surface. Then he found the reason. As he had known his schooner from fo'castle to rudder, so they knew their business—they were business navigators, who knew from figures, instead of from stars, just where they were each day.

George now has a growing bank balance. No, it didn't start at once. First he located leaks—and found so many he wondered how he kept afloat as long as he had. Then he started to calk. And as he had calked with oakum the leaks in his schooner, just so he calked the "leaks" in his "water-logged" business with figure facts.

He graduated from "cabin boy" of the store to "skipper"—to manager—and "figure facts" is the "oakum" that now keeps his business "water-tight," that makes it easy to keep on an even keel, easy to manage, and bring safely into the port of business success.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Wm. McElroy has sold his meat market at Tiskilwa, Ill., to J. T. Kelso.

Connors & Pearce have bought the meat market at Rockford, Ill., from C. Eddy.

The meat market of J. Christian at Wollcott, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of J. Scott at Hartford City, Ind., has suffered a fire loss.

Baker & Doughty have purchased the Kriger Brothers' meat market at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

W. J. Menart will engage in the meat business at Utica, N. Y.

C. Allison will open a meat store at Westfield, Mass.

T. D. Greer has purchased an interest in the meat business of C. L. Walker at Pittsburg, Okla.

C. A. Roberts has purchased the Miller meat market at Wellsville, O.

C. E. Mowery has sold his meat business at Mt. Carmel, Pa.

Carl C. Whisinand and Henry Rinders have opened a new meat market and grocery store at Hastings, Neb.

Glen Hand & Company have purchased the meat business of A. M. McMahon at Shenandoah, Ia.

E. Koudelle has sold out his meat market at Pierce, Neb.

James Christian has purchased the business of the Kimball Meat Company at Kimball, Neb.

Robbins & Koon have disposed of their meat business at Crab Orchard, Neb., to John Jeffrey.

Charles Kelley, of Monroe, has engaged in the meat business at Platte Center, Neb.

B. Broderson has engaged in the meat business at Neligh, Neb.

Fulsaas Brothers have decided to close their meat market at Newman Grove, Neb.

James Coleman has purchased a meat market at Inmann, Neb.

Hockenbary & Stutzman have been succeeded in the meat business by Hockenbary & Miller at Aurora, Neb.

H. Eickhoff, of Ainsworth, is about to engage in the meat business at Johnstown, Neb.

Julius Swanso has opened a new butcher shop at Wakefield, Neb.

George Berry has opened a new meat market at Emporia, Kan.

Harry Richardson has leased the Isaac Skinner meat market at Downs, Kan.

Wm. Reed has purchased the butcher shop and grocery store of S. P. Jackson at Garden City, Kan.

W. H. Thomas is about to engage in the meat business at Herington, Kan.

W. T. Fitzpatrick has purchased the interest of Bert Lake in the Hydro Meat Market at Anadarko, Okla., and the firm is now Hinton & Fitzpatrick.

Charles Nowka has just established himself in the meat business at Hinton, Okla.

Ohlinger & Sons have purchased the Drake Meat Market at Jewel City, Kan., from H. A. Manker.

Mr. Haines has purchased the meat business of Arthur Sachs and George Dennison at Oswego, Kan.

W. H. Artel has succeeded to the meat business of Juul & Artel at Downs, Kan.

John Stage has purchased the Central Avenue Meat Market at Harper, Kan., from Mr. Meeks.

Pat Mulcrone has sold out his meat business at Macinac Island, Mich., to McNally & Donnelly.

Edward McClure has purchased the stock of meats of Mrs. Minnick at Haslett, Mich.

C. Milton, of Perry, has engaged in the fish business at East Lansing, Mich.

Leslie Perks has engaged in the meat business at Greenville, Mich.

C. Spear has succeeded to the entire meat business of Grahl & Spear at St. Joseph, Mich.

C. F. Fisher has succeeded to the business of the Arrowhead Grocery & Meat Company at San Bernardino, Cal.

C. H. Baltz has withdrawn from the meat firm of Baltz & Ledgerwood at Orient, Wash.

The O'Brien meat market at Hitchcock, S. D., has been destroyed by fire.

The Lemmon-Landahl Company, wholesale and retail butchers, has assigned its business to the Adjustment Bureau of Wheeling, W. Va.

T. J. Philpy, Sr., has the City Meat Market at Scott City, Kan.

Eskridge & Sandefer, grocers and meat market men at Dresden, Tenn., have made an assignment. W. B. Mays is trustee.

Chas. Keller has purchased the Weedle meat market at Dallas Center, Ia.

EASIER TO FIGURE PARCEL POST.

Postmaster General Burleson this week announced that the use of the cumbersome parcel post map has been discontinued in so far as postmasters and the general public are concerned as a means of determining rates of postage. In the future a chart will be prepared from the original map by the Post Office Department especially for each unit of area, showing the location of the various units from that particular point and bound in the parcel post guide.

This arrangement will make it possible to locate a unit and determine the rate of postage on a parcel more readily. To do this it will only be necessary to refer to the name of the post office in the guide to learn the number of the unit in which it is located and then consult the special chart for the zone location of the unit. The use of the map has not only been found expensive, but requiring too much time to locate a unit.

DOGS NO LONGER IN DEMAND?

From a Darlington paper:—

"Youths (two) wanted for sausages; must be clean and willing."

Personally, we always prefer the willing sausage.—London Tit-Bits.

KANSAS STATE BUTCHERS TO MEET.

The Kansas State Retail Butchers' Association will hold its annual convention at Salina, Kan., on October 7 and 8. This is a live state organization.

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Boston	Cleveland	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	New York	San Francisco	Syracuse
Buffalo		Kansas City		Omaha		

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New York Section

The popular "Jack" Smith, head of the Swift lard and oil departments, was in New York last week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 12, 1913, averaged 12.16 cents per pound.

George Herman, formerly a meat dealer on Second avenue, Manhattan, died last week at Bellevue Hospital. He was 52 years of age and lived at Richmond Hill.

Jacob E. Decker, of Mason City, Iowa, one of the leading figures in Western packinghouse circles, has been making a visit to the East, and called on friends in the trade in New York during the week.

F. J. King, of the Swift provision department at Chicago, reached New York this week in his motor car from the former city. He is making a vacation tour across country and will cover several thousand miles before he finishes.

J. J. Culbertson, of Paris, Tex., chairman of the legislative committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, was in New York this week en route to Boston, whence he sailed today with his family for a three-months trip abroad.

The Washington Market standholders broke an established precedent this week when they formally endorsed Borough President McAneny for the fusion nomination for mayor. Their reason was that he had secured appropriations for the improvement of Washington Market, and therefore they thought he would make the best mayor.

Edgar Morrison, owner of a butcher shop at No. 2649 Third avenue, was shot on Monday while in his store by Samuel Taylor, of No. 509 West 172nd street, formerly a partner of Morrison's. Taylor declared Morrison owed him money and went to the latter's shop to collect. There was a quarrel that ended in the firing of a shot which entered Morrison's left breast.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 12, 1913, by the New York City Department of

Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 10,357 lbs.; Brooklyn, 11,636 lbs.; Queens, 1,140 lbs.; total, 23,133 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 21,836 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 2,895 lbs.; Brooklyn, 310 lbs.; Queens, 3 lbs.; total, 3,208 lbs.

Bids for New York City's garbage disposal were opened this week by Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards. He found that the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, which is now removing the garbage at a contract price of \$51,000 a year, wants \$130,000 a year to continue the service, whereas John J. Hart, of Peekskill, offered \$62,500 for the privilege of removing the refuse for the first year, \$87,500 for the second year and \$112,500 a year for the succeeding three years. The award will be announced later.

Borough President McAneny got an allowance of \$32,000 this week from the Board of Aldermen for his municipal ice plant scheme. Mr. McAneny's idea is to use the exhaust steam in the plant in the Hall of Records and other municipal buildings for the manufacture of ice. The Board of Estimate must give unanimous consent before bonds in this amount can be issued. The mayor and Borough President Miller of the Bronx have declared against the ice plant, so Mr. McAneny may not get his money after all.

One of the oldest established and best fitted up shops on Second avenue, conducted for many years by Mr. August Harnischfeger, located between 54th and 55th streets, and sold to two different firms in the past two years, is now occupied by George Treutlein, who formerly occupied a small store next door. Last March Mr. Treutlein took possession of this big and well fitted up shop, which was badly run down owing to the different changes of proprietors. Through dint of hard work, and handling the very best kinds of meat, he has succeeded in building up a fine new patronage. It is a very difficult matter to make a run-down shop pay, but Mr. Treutlein has done it and is well satisfied with the results.

The nineteenth annual picnic and games of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society takes place next Wednesday, July 23, at Harlem River Park, Second avenue and 127th street. After an absence of several years

the Webber employees have now returned to the Harlem River Park, where their largest and most successful outings were held, and the prospects are for an unusually big time. A new feature will be a baby show, which begins at 3 p. m. The games begin at 4 and there will be dancing, entertainment, supper and other festivities, lasting until midnight. Any baby between one and three years of age can be entered for the baby contest, and there will be cash prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15 and \$10, and six additional prizes of \$5 each.

The United Casings Company, of No. 2 Gouverneur lane, has for its firm members Mr. Julius Schwartz and Mr. Samuel Schweiger. Mr. Schwartz is probably one of the youngest casings men in the country, being only 24 years old, and having been only four years in this country. Having learned the business thoroughly in all its different branches in Europe, he was too much of a hustler to work very long for others, so he engaged in the casing business for himself in a small way, and by dint of hard work, combined with business intelligence, he rapidly made many friends in the trade. In June of this year he entered into partnership with Mr. Schweiger, who has had thirteen years' experience in Wall street, and was also manager of a large Buffalo house with a branch office at No. 66 Broadway. Mr. Schweiger's experience in handling large sums of money has made him an experienced financier, and a valuable member of the firm where large transactions are of frequent occurrence.

ALABAMA CRUSHERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 33.)

S. J. Cassels presented a very important paper on "Reform in Seed Buying," in which he emphasized the fact that in his discussion of the subject he had avoided the matter of price of seed and dealt directly with methods of reform. "The present methods employed by the oil mills in the purchase of their raw material are entirely wrong and thoroughly unbusinesslike," stated Mr. Cassels.

The burden of his paper dealt with the middleman or agent, and the evils of such, for which the mills were directly responsible. In his opinion the mills should dispense with the agent, and buy their seed directly, in the same manner in which the refiners buy oil from the mills. He recommended the discontinuance of wagon seed purchases through agents at foreign points, and instead to buy direct from the seller who operates on his own account.

O. H. Bowen, of Birmingham, talked on "Methods of Improving Our Association." He gave some suggestions in a general way, such as activity in securing members, both active and associate, and each member working for the interests of the association. He thought more effective work might be done by increasing the number of committees, or the size of the committees, thus giving each member something to do. He suggested some committees not now in existence, such as transportation, establishing and maintaining right standards of products, and on cultivation of cotton in the boll weevil districts. Another method of improvement offered for consideration was dividing the State into districts so that the various committees could do more effectual work in dealing with local problems.

The Legislative Committee in their report stated there had been no matters of State legislation to command their attention during the year, but important matters had been taken up with the National Congress. The report dealt at length with matters of State taxation in operation at present, and suggested some items to be considered, which were referred to the incoming Legislative Committee for their consideration.

The Rules Committee recommended the adoption of the Inter State Association rules, which were adopted.

In appreciation of his efforts while president Mr. Covey was presented with a beautiful and costly silver service.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	.....	\$7.85@9.25
Poor to fair native steers	.....	6.50@7.75
Oxen and stags	.....	5.00@7.90
Bulls and dry cows	.....	3.00@7.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....	7.75@9.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@12.25
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.	@ 8.00
Live calves, buttermilk	@ 7.50
Live veal calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.	@ 5.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to prime	8.50@ 8.87½
Live sheep, ewes	3.50@ 5.50
Live sheep, wethers, prime	4.75@ 4.95
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.	@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 9.80
Hogs, medium	@ 9.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 9.90
Pigs	9.80@10.10
Rough	8.80@ 8.90

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	13½@14½
Choice, native light	13½@14
Native, common to fair	13 @13½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	13½@14
Choice native light	@13½
Native, common to fair	12½@13
Choice Western, heavy	@12½
Choice Western, light	@12
Common to fair Texas	10½@11½
Good to choice helters	@12½
Common to fair helters	@11½
Choice cows	@11
Common to fair cows	10½@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	11 @11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	16 @16½	16 @17
No. 2 ribs	14 @14½	15 @16
No. 3 ribs	12 @13	14 @15
No. 1 loins	16 @16½	17½@18
No. 2 loins	@14½	16½@17
No. 3 loins	13 @14	15½@16
No. 1 hinds and ribs	15 @16	16 @16½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	14 @15	15½@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs	13 @14	14½@15
No. 1 rounds	14 @14½	@14
No. 2 rounds	13 @13½	@13½
No. 3 rounds	12 @12½	@13
No. 1 chucks	11 @12	12½@13
No. 2 chucks	10½@11½	12 @12½
No. 3 chucks	9 @10	11 @11½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@18
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17
Western calves, choice	@16½
Western calves, fair to good	@15
Western calves, common	@14
Grassers and buttermilks	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@13½
Pigs	@13½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@17½
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@15
Sheep, choice	@14
Sheep, medium to good	@13
Sheep, culs	@10½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@19
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18
Smoked picnics, light	@13½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@13
Smoked shoulders	@12½

Smoked bacon, boneless	20 @21
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@18
Dried beef sets	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@24
Pickled bellies, heavy	15½@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	19 @19½
Fresh pork loins, Western	14½@18
Fresh pork tenderloins	@33
Frozen pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	14 @14½
Shoulders, Western	@13½
Butts, regular	@14
Butts, boneless	@16
Fresh hams, city	17½@18
Fresh hams, Western	@17
Fresh picnic hams	@13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	95.00@100.00
Fiat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofts, per ton	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofts, per ton	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofts, per ton	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over	280.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	14 @14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	45 @90c. a piece
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers	@20c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	@3c. a piece
Livers, beef	8½@10c. a pound
Oxtails	8 @9c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@6c. a pound
Rolls, beef	17 @27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	21 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	15 @15½c. a pound
Blade meat	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@80
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@30
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tca. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@80
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@78
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@ 4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	18½	20½
Pepper, Sing., black	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white	17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	14	17
Allspice	5½	7½
Cinnamon	18	20
Coriander	4½	6½
Cloves	21	24
Ginger	9½	12½
Mace	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated	@ 5½
Crystals	5½@ 7
Powdered	@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .24
No. 2 skins	@ .28
No. 3 skins	@ .18
Branded skins	@ .17
Ticky skins	@ .17
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .28
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@2.80
No. 2, 12½-14	@2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@3.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.75
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.50
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.85
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.60
Branded kips	@2.05
Heavy branded kips	@2.40
Ticky kips	@2.30
Heavy ticky kips	@2.65

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	@19½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	17½@18½
Fowl—Iced, bbls.—	
No. Ind. and Ill. dry-picked, 4 lbs. avg., choice	@18½
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, 3½ @4 lbs.	@18
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@4.00
Turkeys—Frozen—	
Young toms, No. 1	28½@27
Young toms, medium	@25
Young hens, No. 1	@25
Old hens and toms	23 @24

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, fancy, nearby, per lb.	@23
Chickens, broilers, Leghorns, cockerels	@22
Chickens, broilers, Western, per lb.	@22
Chickens, broilers, Southern, per lb.	@22
Fowls, via freight	@18½
Fowls, via express	@18½
Old roosters, per lb.	@12½
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	@16
Ducks, Long Island, per lb., spring	@18½
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.	@15
Geese, per lb., Western	@11
Guineas, per pair	@65
Pigeons, per pair	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	26½@27½
Creamery, Firsts	25½@26
Process, Extras	24½@25
Process, Firsts	23½@24

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	24 @26
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	21 @23
Fresh gathered, firsts	18½@20
Fresh gathered, seconds	16 @18
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	15 @16
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	9 @14
Fresh gathered, checks, good to choice dry	13 @14

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	27.50 @28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	@ 2.65
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	@ 2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	24.00 @25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.65 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.35 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 @ 7.50
Fisch scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	2.85 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½@14½ ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. t. f. Charleston and Newport News	3.10 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid)	2.25 @ 2.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.00 @ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.	6.00 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	5.50 @ 5.75
The same, dried	5.75 @ 6.00

